

The weather at major Swissair destinations

	27.10.86	MIN.	MAX.
AMSTERDAM	7	46	61
BRUSSELS	8	46	61
BUEENOS AIRES	17	63	74
CHICAGO	11	52	59
COPENHAGEN	9	48	56
FRANKFURT	2	36	41
GENEVA	5	41	53
HELSINKI	4	39	48
HONG KONG	24	75	81
JERUSALEM	13	59	71
LONDON	10	50	57
MADRID	9	48	54
MONTREAL	1	34	42
NEW YORK	1	34	42
OSLO	2	37	46
PARIS	5	41	53
RIO DE JANEIRO	13	59	71
SAO PAULO	13	59	71
STOCKHOLM	13	59	71
TOKYO	14	51	73
TORONTO	7	45	51
VIENNA	2	37	46
ZURICH	18	57	67

*For the latest weather conditions contact Swissair.

Tel Aviv, 41 Ben Yehuda St. (03) 243155
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Haifa, 33 Ben Zvi St. (04) 252330
Be'er Sheva, 30 Ha Avot St. (05) 252330
Cairo, Ben Gharion Airport (03) 243155

swissair

THE WEATHER

Forecast	Yesterday's	Yesterday's	Today's
	Humidity	Min-Max	Max
Jerusalem	40	16-27	27
Golan	35	16-29	28
Nahariya	74	17-28	28
Safed	29	18-26	26
Haifa Port	53	19-31	30
Tiberias	68	17-29	28
Nazareth	57	15-30	29
Afula	43	16-28	27
Shomron	45	16-26	26
Tel Aviv	71	17-28	28
B-G Airport	41	20-33	33
Jericho	71	20-33	33
Caza	71	20-33	33
Beersheba	41	16-30	30
Eilat	31	22-34	34

ARRIVALS

Arriving for Dedication of President Chaim Herzog Forest and Second Annual Conference of Great Britain and Ireland JNF for Israel: Lord and Lady Duxbury, Hon. Francis Prittle, Hon. Mary Rose Prittle, Mrs. Sandra Brendon, Mr. and Mrs. Sydney Obrant, Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Shapton, and members of the Mission.

A working delegation of the Women's League for Israel, from New York and Florida, led by National President, Mrs. Mariel Landan.

Egypt sends greetings to Shamir

Egyptian leaders have sent congratulatory messages to Prime Minister Shamir on his assumption of the premiership, and have expressed hope that "a just and lasting peace" will be achieved in the area.

Wishing Shamir "success and health," Egyptian Vice Premier and Foreign Minister Esmat Abdel Meguid said he hoped that the "progress made so far between Egypt and Israel would be a solid basis for a comprehensive peace to encompass all the partners in the area."

Butros Ghali, Egypt's minister of state for foreign affairs, similarly expressed the hope that "the peace process, which was given a new momentum after the Alexandria summit in September, will continue. A just and lasting peace in the area, could be achieved only through a comprehensive and just solution of the Palestinian problem."

Last week Egypt sent messages of congratulation to Shimon Peres.

Terror suspect says he was beaten

A Palestinian detained during security sweeps following the October 15 grenade attack near Dung Gate charged that he and a dozen other Palestinian detainees were beaten and threatened by border police and special branch officers of the Jerusalem police.

Police spokesmen said they knew nothing about the incident described by Ali Jada, 36, at a press conference in Jerusalem yesterday. The press conference was sponsored by the Committee Confronting the Iron Fist, and Arab-Jewish coalition opposed to Israeli policies in the territories.

In a written complaint submitted by Jada's attorney Lea Tsemel to the attorney-general and the police minister, Jada said that he and two cousins were detained and beaten by Border Police while on their way to Jada's home in the Old City about 10:30 on the night of the attack.

Jada said he and his cousins were then taken to the Russian Compound, where they and about a dozen other detainees were lined up against a wall and hit on the back and testicles and around the face.

He said that he was finally released on the morning of October 17 without charges being filed against him. He was stopped again by police officers last Friday. Jada's charges had been published in *Kol Ha'ir* that day.

In a second complaint filed by his attorney, Jada alleged that the officers beat him again that Friday and threatened he would be "finished" if he publicized the incident further.

Jada had been freed in the May, 1985, prisoner exchange after spending 16 years in jail for his part in three Jerusalem explosions which injured nine people.

The second inquiry, requested by Harish, was carried out by the same police officer who led the first one in September. Deputy Commander Avi Terter.

Sinisa was suspected of fraud, forgery and bribery, as well as of improper conduct and mismanagement following complaints by three of his aides in the Prisons Service.

He resigned in September after the inquiry found him guilty of mismanagement and improprieties, but not guilty of any criminal acts.

HOME AND FOREIGN NEWS

Speaks positively of Peres diplomatic efforts

Top Italian communist raps terrorism

Jerusalem Post Reporter
Giorgio Napolitano, deputy chairman of the Italian Communist Party and chairman of its parliamentary faction, yesterday spoke out firmly against the threat of international terrorism and called for an urgent and meaningful peace dialogue in the Middle East.

The struggle against terrorism requires the "utmost collaboration between the intelligence services and the police forces of all states involved," he said at a lecture at the Hebrew University's Truman Research Institute yesterday.

Napolitano, who is the highest-ranking Italian Communist Party leader to visit Israel, stressed that the request for "direct negotiations between the interested parties, rejecting the hypothesis of negotiations between the Soviet Union and the U.S. which would ride above the states directly involved in the Middle East conflict, was not incomprehensible."

"An international conference, and the major world powers which would be called to take part in it, should assume the role of promoter, mediator and guarantor, while the role of the parties directly involved in the conflict in the area is still crucial."

Speaking positively of Vice Premier and Foreign Minister Shimon Peres's diplomatic and political efforts while he was still prime minister, Napolitano recalled that after Peres's meeting last July with King Hassan of Morocco in Ifrane, Italian Communist MP Rubbi, who is a member of the party executive, wrote in the official party paper *L'Unita* that "recriminations and invectives (in the Arab camp) were not enough; what is needed is a series of appropriate steps and a concerted effort on the Arab side in order to loosen the mortal grip in which the Middle East conflict has been held far too long."

The Italian Communist leader called at the same time for more understanding on Israel's part for the role of the PLO, which, he said, is still the only real representative organization of the Palestinians. "In maintaining regular relations with the PLO and in asking the Italian government to recognize the PLO officially, our efforts have always been aimed at creating conditions for peace negotiations with Israel. We have also tried to find a meeting point with the PLO with regard to the total rejection of terrorism in all its forms, which characterizes our party," Napolitano stressed, adding that "We consider Yasser Arafat a valid political partner, capable of treating problems in a realistic and constructive way."

He recalled that he, together with Italian Communist Party secretary Natta, had attended last month's memorial services in Rome's Great Synagogue for the victims of the Palestinian terrorist attack on the synagogue in Istanbul. Following that "horrible carnage," Natta had declared that "nothing can ever justify crimes of this kind against innocent people, and especially against religious communities such as the Jewish community, which has always been unspeakably persecuted."

Here as the guest of the International Centre for Peace in the Middle East and of the Truman Research Institute, Napolitano yesterday morning met for over an hour with Foreign Minister Peres. They agreed that the Israel Labour Party and the Italian Communist Party would maintain regular contacts in the future.

Peres praised Napolitano's and the Italian Communist Party's various attempts to assist the cause of Soviet Jewry. Napolitano himself visited Moscow last June and had a long meeting with Anatoly Dobrynin, the new head of the Soviet Communist Party's International Department. He believes that Dobrynin's appointment to this post signifies important and positive developments in Soviet policy.

As the Italian Communist Party maintains an independent position, their discussions were of a "political nature and not on the party level," Napolitano said.



Toy guns like these and other imitation firearms were banned by the Industry and Trade Ministry this week after it discovered that their use was on the rise, and that many weapon-like toys were being imported as "sports equipment" to circumvent existing restrictions on dangerous toys. The banning order includes any toys that look like real firearms, shoot arrows or live fire, or cause irritation. (Reuters)

Liver transplant patient 'stable'

By YA'ACOV FRIEDLER
Jerusalem Post Reporter

HAIFA. — Israel's second liver transplant patient, Eliahu Schreier, 59, was in a stable condition in Rambam Hospital here last night after surgeons stopped the hemorrhaging which had led to the interruption of the operation early yesterday.

The new liver has already been transplanted and the surgical team intends to complete the operation today.

Schreier, from Moshav Shoshon, in the Jerusalem Corridor, is fully conscious and talked with his wife.

Massive hemorrhages were the main reason for suspending the operation about 12 hours after it was begun on Sunday evening. Dr. Yigal Kam, head of the Rambam liver transplant team, said.

Kam said the hemorrhages were a hazard of such a complex operation. Efforts were made to stop the hemorrhages.

The kidneys were also removed from the donor of the liver. They were transplanted into two patients in Rambam Hospital at noon yesterday. Kidney transplants have become a routine operation, some 80 a year being carried out in Israel.

Meanwhile, additional improvement in the condition of 40-year-old Mira Schichmanter, who had Rambam's first liver transplant last week, was reported by the hospital's deputy director, Dr. Zvi Ben-Israel. Schichmanter's relatives were joined yesterday outside the hospital's recovery room by Schreier's wife, Tova, and two sons Yehuda, 37 and Amos, 32.

In Beersheba yesterday, the way was cleared for a kidney to be removed from a 39-year-old mentally defective man for transplanting into his father's body. The father had sought permission from the local district court for the removal of the kidney from his son, who is under his care. It was reported. The son's mother has refused for a number of years to look after her child.

Judge Efraim Laron, in agreeing to the father's request, said that he is in dire need of a healthy kidney if he is to remain alive to look after his son.

EEC votes to aid territories

LUXEMBOURG (Reuters). — European Community (EC) foreign ministers yesterday backed a package of economic aid to help Palestinians in the West Bank and Gaza.

Ministers also backed a system of easier access to EC markets for products from the West Bank and the Gaza Strip.

The decision is expected to help stimulate the economy of the area, which has until now exported little to Europe.

The aid package, totalling three million European Currency Units (ECU) next year, is not new funding but groups together existing community assistance. In effect it recognizes the occupied territories as a direct recipient of EC aid, diplomats said, here.

In a statement released after the decision, ministers said improved trade access would end an anomaly by putting the West Bank and Gaza on the same level as neighbouring countries.

29 hurt in Negev crash
BEERSHEBA (Itim). — Twenty-nine people were injured, most of them lightly, when a bus carrying Arab workers from Hebron collided with a truck carrying soldiers at the crossroads near the Negev Brigade Memorial. There was thick fog in the area at the time.

Sixteen of the injured were soldiers and 13 were Arab workers, most of whom were released during the day after treatment for cuts and minor fractures.

CONCERT

A concert to mark Ben-Gurion's centenary is planned at the Sde Boker education centre, featuring the Youth Philharmonic Orchestra of the Negev.

U.S. WEIGHS

(Continued from Page One)

at the end of that process when there's something to announce, we'll do so," said Redman.

The *Wall Street Journal* yesterday quoted U.S. officials as saying that President Reagan was considering several proposals prepared by the administration's Interagency Group on Terrorism. The U.S. goal was to escalate western economic and political pressure on Syrian President Hafez al-Assad.

Options reportedly under consideration by Reagan include the barring of U.S. citizens from travelling to Syria, asking the several hundred Americans who live there to leave, imposing additional economic sanctions, and trying to persuade Saudi Arabia to reduce its economic aid to Syria.

"But senior officials stressed that the U.S. isn't contemplating military action against Syria or covert efforts to destabilize the government of President Assad, both prominent features of the five-year-old U.S. campaign against Libyan leader Muammar Gaddafi," the newspaper said.

Basketball

Maccabi Tel Aviv beat Hapoel Tel Aviv 96-72 at Yad Eliahu last night with a half-time score of 50-29. Maccabi best scorers: Kevin McGehee 28, Lee Johnson 25; Hapoel — Amos Friedman 14.

High Court may be asked to rule on Beilin posting

By BERNIE JOSEPHS
Jerusalem Post Reporter

Foreign Ministry staff said yesterday that they might ask the High Court to cancel the appointment of former cabinet secretary Yossi Beilin as the ministry's political director-general.

They say they believe Foreign Minister Peres was not entitled to give Beilin the job, which they add, is a newly-created position.

Beilin's appointment and that of several other lower-rank officials brought in by Peres, who took over the ministry this week, have come under fire from the country's diplomats. They say they fear that their jobs could be endangered by the hiring of political appointees.

At a general meeting yesterday, Foreign Ministry staff decided to "study in depth" the idea of taking their objections to Beilin's appointment to the High Court.

Staff committee chairman Zvi Mazel said that the post of political director-general was Peres's creation, and he believed it might well be illegal.

"As we understand it, it was against the law for the government to appoint Beilin at the cabinet meeting on Sunday. Beilin is not an MK and as such he is not eligible to be appointed to a position in the ministry by government decision."

The Beilin issue is at the centre of the acrimony between Peres and his staff that became clear on Sunday when they met officially for the first time.

During the tense meeting at the Foreign Ministry, Peres said that he had the right to decide whom to hire. But Mazel told the minister that some of the new appointments were clearly political and as such were unacceptable to the staff. He said

last night that they had been particularly angered by the conversion of the ministry's main assembly hall into offices for Beilin and his secretary.

The hall had been named after the late ministry director-general Haim Yabiel and during the conversion a plaque commemorating him had been removed, said Mazel.

At the meeting yesterday, Mazel demanded that the new director-general, Avraham Tamir, apologize to Yabiel's widow and arrange for another building at the ministry to be named after him.

The staff also decided to continue their boycott of four other new employees brought in by Peres and considered to be political appointees.

Our Diplomatic Staff adds: Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir "has not given up hope" of persuading veteran diplomat Haim Baran to remain in the foreign service.

Sources close to Shamir said yesterday that the premier was not reconciled to Baran's intention to resign and hoped he could be persuaded to remain "within the policy-making machine."

Baron, deputy director-general of the foreign ministry, has let it be known that he intends to quit because Minister Peres does not regard him as a candidate for the ambassadorship to Washington.

Baron does not wish to continue as deputy director-general under Peres's dual directors-general, Yosi Beilin and Avraham Tamir.

Shamir feels, according to the source close to him, that Baron's expertise in key areas of Israeli foreign policy is "unequalled" and that his departure would be a "grave loss."

Women to be on panel to elect T.A. chief rabbi

By MICHAEL YUDELMAN
Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — Women are to be included for the first time in the electoral body for choosing a municipal chief rabbi.

The Labour Party faction in the municipal council this week nominated Lily Ben-Menahem and Hava Avi-Guy as its representatives in the electoral body. Shmuni, Mapam and the Liberal faction have also agreed to nominate women representatives.

Avi-Guy told *The Jerusalem Post* yesterday that her nomination and that of other women for the electoral body was a breakthrough and a precedent which she hoped other cities would follow.

The Labour Party faction announced yesterday that it would invite the candidates for city chief rabbi to answer questions on their views toward women.

The chief rabbi, due to be elected within a month or two, will be nominated by a 96-person electoral body: 32 representatives of each of the city council, the city's religious council and of synagogues.

Avi-Guy noted that if Shmuni, Mapam and the Liberals make good their promise and nominate women representatives too, women will have a majority among the 32 council representatives.

Herat and the religious factions have refused to nominate women as their candidates.

If any attempt is made by religious groups to disqualify women in the electoral body — as Lea Shakkiel was disqualified in Yeroham — Avi-Guy, an attorney, said she will go directly to the High Court. "Refusing to appoint a woman to any position on the grounds that she is a woman is a violation of the law," she said.

Knesset body backs women on religious councils

Post Knesset Correspondent

A clear majority of the Knesset Interior Committee yesterday favoured the presence of women on the religious councils in the wake of Leah Shakkiel's election to the Yeroham religious council which has stirred up a hornet's nest among the Orthodox establishment.

Five members of the committee advocated a role for women and two spoke against it: Avraham Werdiger (Morasha) and David Danino (National Religious Party).

A call to seat women on the religious councils came from the Likud mayor of Afula, who is also obser-

vant, MK Ovadia Eil.

He said that since religious councils are state bodies and not halachic bodies, and since they supply services to observant and secular alike, there is no logical reason to disbar women from membership if elected.

But the wife of the chief rabbi of Givatayim, Ayala Glucksberg, who attended the Committee session, said: "Our rabbinical leaders oppose coopting women to the councils and the time is not yet ripe to make a change in the tradition. Let us have women's advisory councils alongside the religious councils, provided the on women's membership of the religious councils."

TEL AVIV DEVELOPMENT FUND

shares the grief of
ANNIE AND PAUL YANOVITZ
on the death of their mother

FRIDA LAPIN ז"ל

Shlomo Lahat
Chairman, Management Council
Tel Aviv Development Fund

To
Nessim Cohen

Our heartfelt condolences to you and your family
on the passing of your dear

Mother ז"ל

Your colleagues at the
Israel Bond Offices

The Fauna and Flora Palestina Committee
The Israel Academy of Sciences and Humanities

deeply mourn the death of

Prof. HANS BYTINSKI-SALZ

and extend sincere condolences to the family.

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The Dalai Lama greets well-wishers yesterday in Assisi before participating with the pope in World Peace Day.

Pope, other clerics rally

'Day for Peace' marred by war

ASSISI (AP). — Pope John Paul II urged world leaders to heed the "humble appeal" that he, other Christians and the heads of the world's 11 major non-Christian religions offered as they prayed together yesterday in an extraordinary effort for peace.

The religious leaders ranging from African animists to Japanese Shintoists, Moslems to Jews, Zoroastrians to Jains, pledged to make peace "a central aim" of their prayers and action.

After hours of fasting and separate prayers, the 160 participants in the "World Day of Prayer for Peace" walked in silent procession through the stone streets of the medieval hill-town to the Basilica of St. Francis.

Police and plainclothesmen trying to clear the narrow alleys kept pushing pilgrims and tourists who flocked to Assisi in busloads.

On the steps of the front door of the 800-year-old church where the 13th-century saint is entombed, representatives of the various religions mounted the platform and offered a public prayer, each followed by brief meditation.

Muneyoshi Tokugawa, the Japanese chief Shinto priest, read from poems composed by Emperor Hirohito: "Although the people living across the ocean surrounding us, I believe, are all our brothers, why are there constant troubles in this world? Why do winds and waves rise in the ocean surrounding us? I only earnestly wish that the wind will soon puff away all the clouds which are hanging over the top of the mountains."

John Pretty-on-top, the Crow Indian chief from Montana and in tribal dress, smoked a "peace pipe" and then passed it on to his nephew.

They were preceded by two African animists wearing multi-colored robes, including a snake-worshipping high priest from the "Sacred Forest" of Togo in West Africa.

In Washington yesterday President Ronald Reagan expressed support for the day of peace and said the

weapons envisioned as part of his "Star Wars" anti-missile system would protect people.

Governments and guerrilla armies fighting almost a dozen wars around the world had agreed to honour the day of peace but the truce quickly broke down in Lebanon, and minor violations were reported elsewhere.

In numerous other conflicts, from Mozambique to Northern Ireland to Afghanistan, the pontiff's appeal simply went unheeded by warring groups.

In Sri Lanka, the Buddhist-dominated government and Tamil separatist guerrillas both agreed to honour the truce and only minor violations were reported.

In Nicaragua, the U.S.-supported Contra guerrillas said they would uphold the truce. The Sandinista government did not announce a cease-fire, but said it hoped the pope's appeal causes the U.S. government to reflect on its "aggressive policy" against Nicaragua.

Among others who agreed to lay down their arms were the Polisario fighters seeking independence for Moroccan-controlled western Sahara, and leftist guerrillas in Chile and Colombia. Spokesmen for the guerrillas fighting Angola's Marxist government first rejected the pope's call, but later reversed the decision.

And in Jerusalem, participants in this week's world peace conference of high-ranking Christian Orthodox churchmen called for "the abolition of destructive weapons of all kinds."

Lisa Palmieri-Billing adds:

The Jewish group met at a long table in a cobbled alleyway facing a building that had housed a synagogue in the 14th century. Rome's chief rabbi Elio Toaff sat in the middle and Joseph Lichten, the Anti-Defamation League's liaison officer in Rome sat at one end. The rest were rabbis, Rome Jewish community leaders, members of Rome WIZO. Bnai Brith, a group of 30 students from Rome's Jewish high school, a Jew from Paris, a couple from Florence, and a handful of Israelis.

Soviets, U.S. swap charges on summit

MOSCOW (AP). — Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev, seizing another chance to continue his debate with President Ronald Reagan over the Reykjavik summit, accused the White House yesterday of "gross misrepresentation" of the meeting.

In a statement issued through the news agency Tass, Gorbachev also repeated Kremlin accusations that Reagan was to blame for the breakdown in the Iceland talks, but he said there is still a chance for negotiations.

A member of the Soviet summit delegation, meanwhile, bolstered the Kremlin's newest contention that Reagan agreed not only to eliminate all strategic missiles, but every type of nuclear weapon in the U.S. and Soviet arsenals in 10 years.

The White House yesterday refused to release records of the summit meeting and presidential spokesman Larry Speakes reiterated his position that Reagan discussed abolition of all nuclear arms but never proposed more than destruction of all ballistic missiles in two five-year phases.

The distinction is a strategically important one, because the U.S. position as now stated would leave both sides with substantial arsenals of cruise missiles, nuclear bombs and tactical nuclear weapons fired from conventional artillery pieces.

Reagan and his spokesmen have insisted the United States is prepared to "pick up where we left off" at the summit in Reykjavik to attempt to negotiate substantial weapons reductions.

Speakes refused direct comment when asked about the accuracy of

the quote and complained that its release by Deputy Soviet Foreign Minister Alexander Bessmertnykh violated "the usual practice in diplomatic discussions."

"We would hope the Soviets would disengage from their propaganda tactics and that we would get down to business at Geneva, picking up where we left off at the end of the Iceland summit," Speakes said. "We think there's an opportunity for agreement, and we hope the Soviets would treat it seriously."

Asked about the accuracy of the Soviet account, Speakes acknowledged the issue of total elimination of nuclear arms "was discussed," but he insisted the United States presented its proposal in writing and that it called for a 50 per cent reduction in all nuclear weapons during the first five years and total destruction of only ballistic missiles in the second five years of the decade.

Asked if the White House would release its own notes of the meeting taken by an official notetaker and an interpreter during the talks earlier this month, Speakes replied, "No." Asked why, he said: "We just don't."

The Soviets are focusing on what they claim are attempts to back away from agreements in principle reached in Reykjavik, and are seeking to paint Reagan as someone who can't be trusted to conduct honest talks and then stick to his word.

Since the summit broke up in a dispute over "Star Wars," the Soviets have been using every opportunity to present their side of what happened.

Pickpocket 'king' exposed

PARIS (AFP). — Police here have arrested a "robber king" who controlled an army of gypsy children trained to relieve tourists of wallets and valuables, in the first such success in fighting the racket.

Alexander Pavlovic, a 58-year-old Yugoslav, admitted to police when arrested at the weekend that he had "an agreement" with youngsters in gypsy camps in Paris' eastern suburbs.

Police found jewelry and piles of 11 different currencies at his home.

The children, Yugoslav but usually provided with fake papers, crowd round tourists, and while some distract their attention others snatch

their wallets and jewelry.

When caught, the children are always found to be too young to be charged and are released after questioning. Some are hauled in as often as several times a week. Those sent to special children's homes usually run away.

But this month, police spotted Mercedes cars regularly unloading squads of children near favourite tourist haunts. The drivers, barely older than their charges, picked the children up again in the evening and collected their takings.

Investigations showed that there was some routine to these activities, and the trail led police to Pavlovic.



Sumo wrestlers Shunichi Akiyama, Koichi Yamadazaki and Fumihiko Kasi enjoy a light bite in London. They are to give the first British demonstration of the traditional Japanese sport at Wembley Arena today.

FOREIGN NEWS IN BRIEF

Claim warplane downed

NICOSIA (AP). — Iranian gunners shot down an Iraqi warplane with a surface-to-air missile in the central sector of the Gulf war battlefield yesterday, Iran's official news agency reported. The Islamic Republic News Agency, monitored in Nicosia, quoted the commander of SAM batteries in the Bakhtar sector of the 1,180km. front as identifying the downed fighter-bomber as a French-built Mirage 2000.

French prisons 'bursting'

PARIS (AFP). — Up to 8,000 prisoners currently being held in French jails could be freed in the near future in order to reduce chronic overcrowding, the Justice Ministry announced yesterday.

The announcement came as the National Assembly was preparing to debate the Justice Ministry's budget for 1987, which focuses on the prison service and calls for an emergency programme to provide 5,000 more prison places by the end of next year.

Mystery plane

TEHRAN (Reuters). — Iran yesterday hinted that a mystery aircraft fired at by Kuwait belonged to Iraq, its Gulf war enemy, and called Kuwait "negligent" for not disclosing its identity, the national news agency Irna said.

Ministers discuss war

ABU DHABI, U.A.E. (AP). — Foreign ministers of the six-nation Gulf Cooperation Council met for the second day yesterday with discussions centred on collective security measures against attacks on tankers and merchant ships in the war between Iran and Iraq.

Hussein calls meeting

AMMAN (AP). — More than 100 economists, financiers, industrialists and agronomists will meet in Amman Nov. 8 for a conference called by King Hussein on his five-year plan to develop the economies of Jordan and the West Bank, the government announced yesterday. The Planning Ministry announced that the three-day conference will be attended by delegations from Arab countries, Europe and a score of international organizations and financial institutions.

Carter to Sudan

ATLANTA (AP). — Former president Jimmy Carter left Sunday for the Sudan hoping to observe new agricultural techniques which were developed by scientists in the U.S. and persuade officials of that African nation to implement them.

Carter will inspect some of the 60 test fields of sorghum and millet planted last spring by scientists working for Global 2000 Inc., a non-profit foundation based at the Carter Presidential Centre in Atlanta. He will then travel to Bangladesh and Pakistan to sign agreements with government officials to start Global 2000 health-care programmes in those countries.

Police seize baby

STOCKHOLM (AP). — At least 20 heavily armed policemen with dogs stormed into a suburban flat to seize an 18-month-old Peruvian girl who is to be expelled from Sweden, newspapers reported Sunday.

The baby, named Agneta, was born in Sweden to Peruvian parents whose application for political asylum was turned down by the Swedish government last Thursday. Press reports said the girl's parents, alleged members of a Marxist-oriented guerrilla group, had left the country and she was being cared for by Swedish relatives.

Custer scout's bones found

BILLINGS, Montana (AP). — Archeologists claim that facial bones found at the site of Custer's last stand are those of the cavalry leader's scout and interpreter, Michel "Mitch" Boyer, a half-Sioux who is credited with warning Custer against entering the Valley of the Little Bighorn, where a huge Indian force lay in wait.

Using standard forensic techniques, archeologists were able to determine that bones and teeth found at the battlefield in southeast Montana were those of a mixed-blood person between 35 and 40 years old who smoked a pipe. Boyer was the only one in Custer's command who fitted the description.



A beard of bees is sported by a beekeeper in Houston, Texas, during a convention of bee people yesterday. (Reuters)

Kasparov tops Soviet team

MOSCOW (AP). — World champion Garry Kasparov and Maya Chiburdanidze will lead a powerful Soviet team at the World Chess Olympiad in Dubai, United Arab Emirates, next month, the news agency Tass reported yesterday.

Kasparov will be joined on the men's team by former champion Anatoly Karpov, whom he beat in a title rematch that ended earlier this month, title contender Andrei Sokolov, and Artur Yusupov. The women's team includes top players Yelena Akhmedovskaya, Nana Alexandria and Nona Gaprindashvili, Tass said.

Moore's 'warrior' sparks row

By PETER WATSON
A STATUE by Henry Moore, Britain's most famous artist this century, is at the centre of a row which threatens to sour Anglo-Italian cultural relations.

The statue, Warrior with Shield, was presented by Moore to the city of Florence in the 1970s. But before his death last August, he became incensed that the sculpture was neglected by the local administration, and was referred to derisively by Florentines as "the monument to the absent government worker."

He therefore found a loophole in the conditions attaching to the gift and insisted the statue be returned to Britain.

Now opposition politicians in Florence have called for a public inquiry into why Moore was insulted and the city lost a sculpture valued at £350,000. The Mayor of Florence is willing to come to Britain to try to get the sculpture back. The Henry Moore Foundation, however, remains unconvinced that the remorse of the Florentines is enough to secure the statue's return.

The affair started sweetly enough in 1972, when Florence held an exhibition of Moore's work in the Forte del Belvedere, overlooking the city on the south bank of the Arno. The show was a great success and is held to have marked the point at which the Florentines, notoriously traditional in artistic matters, came to terms with contemporary art.

So successful, in fact, that after it was over Moore, a great admirer of Florentine art and owner of a house in Tuscany, made an agreement with Luciano Bausi, then the city's Mayor. Moore agreed to present Warrior with Shield to the city. In return Florence agreed to pay £35,000 for another sculpture, Reclining Figure, then in Berlin, to be cast in bronze. Once cast, this was also to be presented to Florence. In that way, for the price of the casting of one statue, Florence would get two works of art.

Almost from the start, Bausi ran into difficulty in raising the money. Instead of £35,000, he offered Moore a fifth of that sum. Moore refused.

Then, Italy being Italy, Bausi's administration fell. Succeeding Governments did not share his enthusiasm for Moore. Agreement on a site for the statue was never reached. Moore did not want it outside; the superintendent of art did not want it in the Saturn Terrace in the Palazzo

Vecchio, which would have suited Moore.

What finally turned Moore was a photograph taken in 1984 by the American photographer, David Finn. Moore's statue was by then in the third courtyard of the Palazzo Vecchio, the old Medici Palace, next to the Uffizi, which is now Florence's town hall.

The third courtyard is a far cry

also showed that the courtyard was being used as a car park: cars, police cars and vans surrounded his statue.

A relative of Moore's who visited the "car park" also found that the statue was displayed anonymously: there was nothing on the sculpture to indicate its title or its author. She also heard its derisive epithet. It was then that Moore decided to act.

By this time, Reclining Figure, in



The late Henry Moore posing in front of another of his major works in Florence. (Foto Marchioni)

from the main one, which was decorated by Verrocchio, the teacher of Leonardo da Vinci, and visited by hundreds of thousands of tourists every year. It resembles instead a prison exercise yard, and is surrounded on all sides by high municipal offices for registering births and deaths, collecting social security and paying rates. Moore might not have minded, but Finn's photograph

Berlin, had been cast, at someone else's expense, and sold for \$175,000. Florence had therefore lost not only the Berlin sculpture but also the rights to Warrior with Shield, worth at least as much.

In February last year, Moore wrote to Giorgio Morales, cultural assessor in Florence and responsible for the display and preservation of works of art in the city.

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New TV series hopes to help police with unsolved crimes

By GREER FAY CASHMAN
Jerusalem Post Reporter

A new monthly television series starting on November 10 will help enable police to close the files on several unsolved crimes. The crimes will be reconstructed by actors playing the victims and unknown perpetrators, but the actual eye-witnesses to the events will appear before the camera and describe what they saw. The public will be asked to call in additional information which could help the police to apprehend murderers, rapists and thieves. The series will be produced by Rafi Ginat and directed by Yossi Tsemach.

Five years ago, Israel Television approached the police with a similar idea for a programme, but the police were not interested. A year ago the police asked ITV to help crack unsolved crimes. Ginat agreed to do the series on condition that he had complete access to police files. Out of 10 serious crimes, he selected three which had been perpetrated during the past 12 months: the rape and attempted murder of a girl soldier; the murder of German tourist Miriam Shicker; and the murder of British tourist Lucy Aimee.

All three crimes took place in the south and were reconstructed before the TV cameras in keeping with the details in the police files.

Based on Germany's *X-Files* and Britain's *Crimewatch*, the Israeli series hopes to match European success in securing convictions. In Britain, where 22 programmes were shown, the public helped law enforcement authorities to secure 14 convictions.

Broadcasting Authority director-



Rafi Ginat (with sunglasses) of Israel TV directs actors who are reconstructing an unsolved rape committed in the Negev during the past year for a new TV series to be screened next month.

general Uri Porat has made a special budget available for the series. Ginat estimates that each programme will cost an average of \$7,000.

In addition to sensational crimes,

the series will also deal with reports of missing persons and identification of stolen property recovered by the police but not yet restored to its owners.

Playing in the spirit of the master

GALA CONCERT HONOURING YEHUDI MENCHIN, presented by the Open University of Israel (Tel Aviv campus, October 25). Vivaldi: Concerto in B Minor for Four Violins and String Orchestra; Beethoven: Sonata No. 2 in G Major, Op. 36; Theodore Kuchar: Concerto for String Orchestra; Michael Tippett: Concerto for Double String Orchestra.

THIS was a truly international gathering of young and talented musicians from the four corners of the world. In Holzhorn's Chaconne there were no less than 80 string players on the stage, brought from three schools of music - the Yehudi Menuhin School in England, the New England Conservatory in the U.S. and the Jerusalem Music Centre. All players had participated in the music workshop at Ein Hashofet, rehearsing and preparing themselves for this festive concert to mark the 70th birthday of Sir Yehudi Menuhin.

Playing at this concert, in the



presence of the president of the State of Israel, Mr. Chaim Herzog, these musicians seemed to realize an ideal, one that has guided Menuhin his whole life: to make music an international language of love and understanding, which transcends schools, and all national boundaries.

What we heard was music-making in the spirit of Menuhin the musician, the violinist, the humanitarian, the educator.

The solo parts of the Vivaldi concerto displayed immense prowess and were backed by a brilliant-sounding body of string players. The Sextet by Brahms, played by Menu-

hin and five pupils from his school in England, was perhaps slightly understated, and its great length seemed to demand a little more emotional involvement. The Chaconne by Israeli composer Theodore Kuchar, conducted by Peter Norris, director of music at the Menuhin school, also seemed understated and not realized in full. Our expectations, however, of this illustrious and dazzling gathering of talent, were fully fulfilled in the last piece - Tippett's Concerto for Double String Orchestra, which provided a most convincing and satisfying experience. The performance was powerful without ever losing loveliness in detail and nuance. The slow movement relayed great warmth and intimacy, and the last, with its incessantly rhythmic forward motion, brought this unique concert to an exuberant conclusion.

BENJAMIN BAR-AM

The brief, undistinguished career of Nezar Hindawi Rise and fall of a terrorist

By DAVID HOROVITZ
Jerusalem Post Reporter

LONDON. - In his brief and undistinguished career as a terrorist, Nezar Hindawi worked variously for the Jordanians against the Palestinians, the Syrians against the Jordanians, even the Iraqis against the Syrians. Only Libya, it seems, ironically turned down his services.

For it was to Libya that Nezar and his brother Ahmed Hasi first turned last year, with a proposal to bomb the German-Arab Friendship Society office in West Berlin. Nezar was convinced that the society had been infiltrated by the Israeli intelligence service, the Mossad, and he resolved to blow it up.

But if the budding terrorist expected a swift okay from the Libyans, he was to be disappointed. In Tripoli, it seemed, political commitment was a vital prerequisite for any would-be bomber, and since Nezar Hindawi's knowledge of Col. Gaddafi's Green Book was not all it might have been, the Libyans packed the brothers off with a shake of the head and a desultory \$5,000.

Nevertheless, from the moment his plane touched down at Damascus Airport in January, Nezar knew that things would go better with the Syrians. Haidhan Said, number two to Air Force intelligence commander Mohammed al-Khouli, had driven out specially to meet him. For Said, Nezar Hindawi's lack of beard and revolutionary fervour made a welcome change from the stream of fanatics making their way out of Lebanon to seek Syrian sponsorship for terrorist acts.

Al-Khouli and Said are thought to have directed some 30 terrorist operations, and they saw in

Hindawi a respectable, westernized, articulate young man, likely to escape detection by western intelligence agencies; a candidate most unlikely to lead the trail of state-sponsored terrorism to the door of their imposing Damascus headquarters.

Hindawi, on this initial trip to Damascus, was accompanied not by his brother, Ahmed Hasi, but by a Berlin-based Palestinian shopkeeper, Farouk Salameh. The visitors were driven by Said to a military base outside Damascus, where they were shown a blueprint of the suitcase bomb Said felt would be most suitable for a West Berlin blast Hindawi had suggested.

Early in March, Salameh got a call from the Syrians: the loaded suitcase was ready and waiting at the Syrian Embassy in East Berlin. Ahmed Hasi and Salameh drove over, and there was Said to tell them how the bomb was to be primed and detonated.

The suitcase was smuggled through Checkpoint Charlie in a Syrian diplomat's car, and days later Hasi and Salameh drove to the German-Arab society's offices, left the suitcase against an outside wall, departed, and waited for the bang.

Nothing happened.

They tried again a week later.

Still no bang.

Nezar Hindawi, waiting in London for news, was growing increasingly impatient, fearing that his bumbling brother in Berlin might lose him face with the Syrians, and might cause the abandonment of the horrendous scheme he was planning to implement next.

He telephoned Hasi, who explained that the bomb was defective. "Don't worry, I'll fix it," said

Nezar, and quickly got on to the Syrians. Within a couple of days a Syrian knocked on Hasi's door, fiddled with the suitcase, and pronounced the bomb operational.

It was indeed. On March 29, just after 9 p.m., Salameh and Hasi watched the walls of the friendship society come tumbling down as their bomb exploded from under a pile of garbage.

Seven Arabs were injured in the blast; and the Hindawi brothers had earned their terrorist spurs. Said was more than satisfied, and his preparations for the April 17 El Al bombing were moved into top gear.

His confidence in Hindawi proved misplaced, however. There was indeed no revolutionary fervour; in its place lay a mixture of egotism and cowardice. It was that egotism which allowed Hindawi to remain outwardly calm as the judge passed sentence of 45 years on him at the Old Bailey last week. For, as the letter he had tried to get to his cousin in Italy demonstrates, Hindawi does not believe that he will be in jail for long. He remains certain that his Syrian paymasters will find a way to get him out.

But it is his cowardice that proved the Syrian's undoing. Taking stock the day after the bomb had been found in Ann Murphy's bag, Hindawi realized that there can be only one destiny for the failed terrorist. Had he got into the car with Syrian Embassy officials on April 18, the world would have heard no more of Nezar Hindawi. That is certain. But he didn't. He gave the Syrians the slip, was arrested by British police, and subsequently provided the first incontrovertible evidence of Syria's direct role in international terrorism.

Rabbis bury the hatchet

By HAIM SHAPIRO
Jerusalem Post Reporter

Reform Rabbi Levi Weisman-Kelman and Orthodox Rabbi Eliahu Abergil have become reconciled at a meeting arranged by the Baka neighbourhood council. Both accepted the council's terms at a meeting on Sunday to restore religious co-existence to the neighbourhood.

The *salva* (peace-making ceremony) followed incidents that disrupted a Simhat Torah Reform service in Baka last Friday night.

The two rabbis, who arrived at the meeting in the same car after a TV appearance, appeared to have reached some understanding on the way, said Rabbi Inbar, head of the Baka council.

"I think both of them were embarrassed at the repercussions of the incident," Inbar said.

Both rabbis agreed to three conditions set down by the council: to oppose violence and incitement to violence; to calm their respective congregations; and to accept the principle that worshippers in the neighbourhood pray as they see fit.

Inbar said that the neighbourhood had achieved an excellent level of integration and the council was opposed to any act which could serve to ignite conflict. "We don't want to become the focus of a national sectarian dispute," she said.

Rabbi Weisman-Kelman told *The Jerusalem Post* yesterday that an anonymous donor had already contributed \$5,000 for a permanent synagogue for Kol Haneishama, the Reform congregation he heads. Other contributors had also expressed their interest, he said.

Weisman-Kelman said that to the best of his knowledge, the \$5,000 cheque was made out to the Jerusalem Foundation, with the proviso that it be used for a synagogue building for the Reform group.

For the past few months, the congregation, which has no permanent home, has been meeting in the local community centre.

\$33m. Reform Judaism centre is 'counterpoint to Hechal Shlomo'

By ABRAHAM RAVINOVICH
Jerusalem Post Reporter

An answer to Rabbi Abergil of Baka was provided yesterday by 400 Arab workmen rushing to complete the first stage of the new world centre for Progressive Judaism on King David Street.

The \$33 million project, to be dedicated next week, will provide the Reform movement in Israel a centrepiece around which it hopes to rally Israelis seeking a spiritual route that avoids the Orthodox establishment.

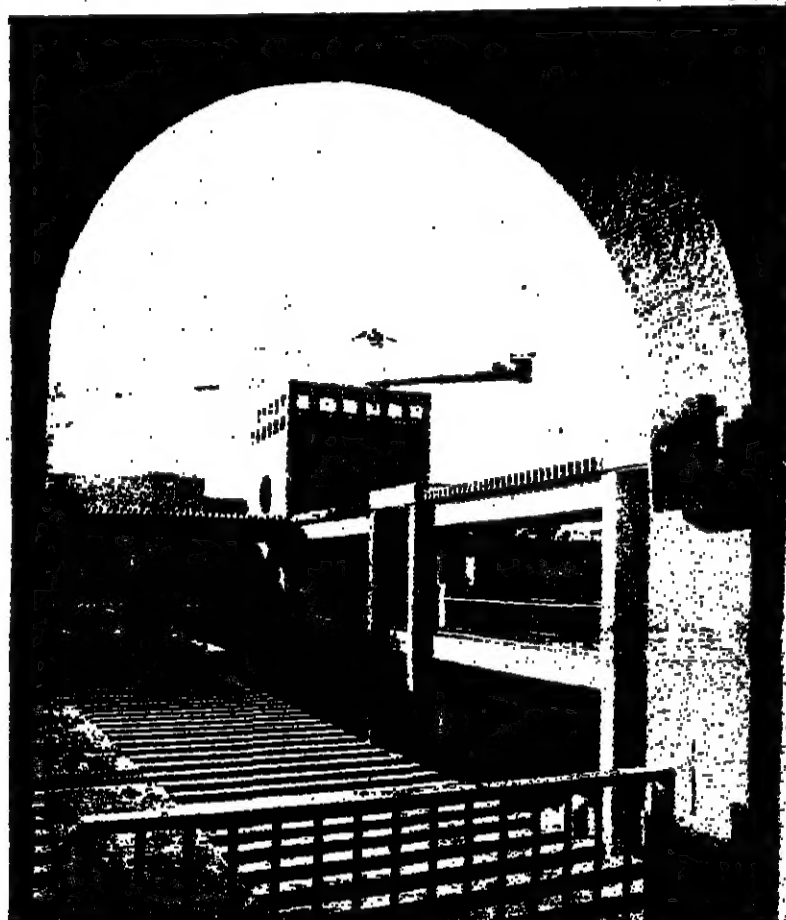
"Many Israelis are alienated by the Orthodox establishment but have the idea that it is either Orthodox or nothing," said Rabbi Richard Hirsch, executive director of the World Union for Progressive Judaism. "Our aim is to inculcate in them the idea that Reform Judaism is a positive factor in Jewish life."

Although the movement has established two kibbutzim in the Arava and otherwise attempted to involve itself affirmatively in Israeli life, probably nothing has won it so much sympathy in the eyes of the Israeli public as the incursion on Friday night of Rabbi Abergil into the Simhat Torah celebrations of the Kol Haneishama Reform congregation in Jerusalem's Baka neighbourhood. Abergil may indeed prove to be one of the pillars of the Reform movement in Israel. "What happened there," Hirsch said, "was a perversion of Judaism."

Establishment Orthodoxy can speak slightly of the Reform movement in Israel, which musters no more than 5,000-6,000 congregants on High Holydays, but it cannot be dismissive of the 1.3 million supporters counted by the movement abroad.

The size and wealth of this constituency is manifest in the new centre being built alongside the Hebrew Union College. The Reform "Vatican" will be a lavish counterpart to Hechal Shlomo - the Orthodox "Vatican" across Independence Park.

Although Orthodox officials spoke of "naked or half-naked women" holding Torah scrolls in the Baka celebrations - an apparent reference to women in short-sleeved



The new world centre for Progressive Judaism under construction on King David Street.

(Isaac Hazzani)

dresses - Orthodox visitors to the new Reform centre will find some surprising echoes of Orthodox practices, including a decorative facility outside the dining hall for ritual rinsing of hands before meals.

"This is the first Reform facility anywhere with this kind of facility," Hirsch said. "In addition, the kitchen will be strictly kosher. We aim for this to be a meeting place for all kinds of youth, including Orthodox youth."

Reform practice in Israel is already far more traditional than in Reform congregations abroad. Men in synagogue wear skullcaps and prayer shawls and pray exclusively in Hebrew. However, the active participation of women in the services

and changes in the liturgy are deviations from tradition that Orthodoxy does not accept.

Despite the rebuffs the Reform movement has received thus far regarding its desire to be officially recognized in Israel, it is stepping up its activities in the country and hopes to found a third kibbutz in the near future with groups from Israel and abroad.

"We want to be equal participants in the greatest drama on the surface of the globe today," said Hirsch as he watched workmen laying flagstones and pipes, "the fulfillment of the dream of building a Jewish state, a good society which will manifest the noblest values of Judaism and in which Jews all over the world can take pride."

Bnei Brak and Tel Aviv - worlds apart

In Bnei Brak they don't understand Tel Aviv, and in Tel Aviv they don't understand Bnei Brak, even when it comes to something like riding a bus.

Three separate transportation affairs have combined to put the spotlight on Bnei Brak and its unique ultra-orthodox (*haredi*) majority.

The Geha Road matter concerns an attempt to create a more efficient road pattern at the Coca-Cola junction, at the cost of violating Shabbat inside the Bnei Brak city limits.

The street names affair is about whether it's legitimate for a local authority to change the names of streets, from those that have meaning for people elsewhere in the country, to names that mean something to the people who live and work on the street.

The No. 54 Bet bus affair is about whether men and women should sit next to each other.

Bnei Brak has changed in the last decade. It's far more *haredi* than it used to be. Thousands of young people born there and raised on Religious Zionism have moved out to West Bank settlements. For the *haredim* left behind, 10 or more children to a family is becoming the norm.

Ten years ago the National Religious Party controlled City Hall, but the last two elections have produced a wall-to-wall coalition dominated by the 12 *haredi* councillors on the 21-seat city council.

This means that City Hall's priorities have changed in ways difficult to understand for secular Israelis,

alienated from matters religious, or rather rabbinical.

The Geha Road traffic jams that clog the Bnei Brak junction cost the country several million dollars a year in lost work hours, petrol and accidents. It's hard to say how many lives the existing junction costs.

A cloverleaf could solve the problem. But for the estimated 60 per cent of the 105,000 residents of Bnei Brak who are ultra-Orthodox, and for the other estimated 20 per cent who can be called Religious Zionists, a principle is at stake.

Thus the Shabbat desecration entailed in those 100 metres of the yet-to-be built cloverleaf that would pass through the city limits of Bnei Brak on the way to Givat Shmuel is a non-negotiable affair.

"There are technical solutions, and they'll make the cost rise by about 10 to 20 per cent," says City Hall spokesman Avraham Tannenbaum, "but if the country can pay for football, or for Tibetan studies at the university, it can afford to pay for preserving the Shabbat, which preserved the Jewish people for generations."

The "street names affair," which broke out this week, highlights the differences in cultural pantheons between Bnei Brak and elsewhere in Israel. Tel Aviv, he says, "has streets named for artists, so why can't Bnei Brak have streets named for rabbis?"

A City Hall committee changed several street names from innocuous titles like Rehov Eilat and Rehov Nahal Soreq, to names of great rabbis of the past. In the process, part of

a street named Hashlosa - in memory of three members of the Jewish Brigade - was changed to Hashav Sofer, after Rabbi Avraham Shmuel Binjamin Sofer.

The mainstream press learned of this from the Bnei Brak municipal newspaper, published twice a year by City Hall. The secular press accounts made the street name change sound like a *haredi* purge of all things Zionist.

"Tel Aviv changed Giborei Yisrael (the heroes of Israel) to Yigal Alon. Nobody complained. When we change a name, everybody gets excited," said the city spokesman. "Everybody pays double attention to what we do, don't they?"

Just a few blocks from City Hall, there's a street named Dakar, in memory of the sailors on board the submarine that went down in the Mediterranean. There's a Sokolov Street in Bnei Brak and an Ussishkin Street.

"Nobody's going to change the name of a street already named for a person. And tell me, are there any streets in Tel Aviv named after rabbis? And I don't mean Ibn G'virol or Yehuda Halevi. They were named because those rabbis happened to be great poets."

But Bnei Brak, which, according to an advertisement published by City Hall, is "the least violent city in

Israel," is not planning to change the name of any street to Herzl Attiya.

Atiya was killed in the early '70s when he took a turn into Rehov Hashomer on Shabbat and ran into a barricade that had never been there before.

"By the way," says Tannenbaum, who had difficulty remembering Attiya's name, "the passenger who was with him is now a *ba'al t'shuva*."

The mainstream, secular press learned about the third issue, the silliest of the three, from *Hamodia*, the Agudat Yisrael newspaper. Three weeks ago, Rabbi Naftali Feigenbaum of Kiryat Arim, a small Gur yeshiva neighbourhood just outside Hadar Yosef, published an advertisement in *Hamodia* asking that men and women not sit together on Dan Bus 54 Bet, which travels between Bnei Brak and Kiryat Arim. In some of the most religious neighbourhoods of New York, the passengers naturally segregated themselves, and Feigenbaum mentioned this in his appeal.

The chief rabbi of Bnei Brak, Rabbi Moshe Landau, joined in Feigenbaum's request.

But a ride yesterday on the bus inside Bnei Brak was enough to prove that nobody is paying much attention to the rabbinical suggestions. The bus was not divided down the middle, men on one side and women on the other. Religious men naturally avoided sitting next to women, but they've always done that, at least in Jerusalem.

"And besides," says Tannenbaum, "the way buses are crowded nowadays, how can such a ruling be enforced?"



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Quiet revolution in perceptions of power

Modern Orthodoxy joins U.S. lobbyists

Mandell Ganchrow

I WAS SITTING in the Roosevelt Room of the White House, at President Reagan's invitation, to discuss the Saudi arms package and its rejection by Congress, which the president had just vetoed. Congress was due to vote on an attempt to override the veto, and Republican senators informed the president they had made commitments to groups and individuals from throughout the country to oppose the sale, and that they could not support him unless released from their commitments to these individuals. In addition to the president, secretary of state, national security advisor, assistant secretary of state, White House chief of staff and a host of White House aides, there were twelve of us "political leaders" who had accepted the President's invitation.

As I looked around the beautiful room, I realized that five of the 12 wore yarmulkes (skullcaps). It was evidence of the growing role of American Orthodoxy in the political system. The modern Orthodox movement is coming of age in America.

Aipac, the pro-Israel lobby, is making a concentrated effort to attract Orthodox members. It is in the political-action committees (PACs) that Orthodox are becoming more involved. Indeed, Hupac,

Midpac, Icepac and 5 towns' PAC are among Metropolitan New York pro-Israel PACs started by and attracting Orthodox members.

The changing political climate in the U.S., as witnessed by the greater emphasis on political fund raising, has brought a quiet revolution in the perception of political power. Old-line charitable and fraternal Jewish organizations cannot by law contribute funds to political candidates. In addition, they are more liberal and democratically oriented, with a great emphasis on a social agenda often having nothing to do with the Jewish community specifically.

The Orthodox community, on the other hand, is becoming more politically active and conservative. They supported President Reagan to a great extent in 1984. They and Conservative Jews are more willing to support candidates who are sensitive to the needs of Israel and Jewish survival without regard to their political positions on social issues. Our "Jewish Agenda" only has one item — "Jewish survival." Thus, in Rockland County, I was able to obtain the approval of each Orthodox and Conservative Rabbi to join our pro-Israel PAC but not that of a single Reform Rabbi.

The Reform evidently consider social issues to be of such primary

importance that they could not in good conscience support conservative politicians. Thus, Aipac, the PACs and political fund raisers have supplanted to a great extent the old-line Jewish organizations as the political representatives of American Jewry. It is no wonder that these groups attack the pro-Israel PACs, for they have lost their preeminence in the halls of Congress.

THE UNION of Orthodox Jewish Congregations, the largest Orthodox synagogue group in the U.S., is a case in point of the growing realization by Orthodoxy that one cannot truly represent their constituency without being involved in the political process.

The Union until recently was involved solely with kashrut supervision, youth work via its National Conference of Synagogue Youth (NCSY), and the creation of new synagogues. The Political Action Advisory Commission (PAAC) of

the Union has now hired a full-time executive director, Mark Friedman, formerly of the American Jewish Congress, and has started an Institute of Public Affairs.

The PAAC has been inviting members of Congress to private dinner meetings in New York to discuss informally the entire spectrum of legislative concerns with emphasis on those matters that affect our community such as tuition, tax credits, the rights of Sabbath observers, national testing and employment problems of Sabbath observers, the use of yarmulkes by military personnel and the tax status of stipends for kollel students.

A congressional breakfast was held in New York in 1986 between members of the entire New York congressional delegation and the Union leadership. This will be repeated in at least three states in 1987.

On Martyrs and Heroes Remembrance Day, a mission went to Washington for briefings in the

White House, a luncheon with key senators, and individual meetings with members of the Congress. This, incidentally, was the day the Senate rejected the Saudi arms package.

A glatt kosher luncheon with a kashrut supervisor in a Senate meeting room followed by mincha (afternoon) prayer is not a strange sight anymore. Indeed, on one of my PAC missions to Washington, I noted a strange face sitting at a luncheon table. I inquired if he was a senator or an aide unknown to me, but no one could identify him. I walked over and asked him who he was. It seems he was an Israeli diplomat who happened to be in the Senate to follow the foreign-aid debate. He saw a large contingent of skull-capped individuals and simply followed them for lunch. He could not believe that 14 senators would take time out from their busy day, join us at our luncheon, and help in developing an ongoing relationship between our group and the members of the Congress.

The Union has just launched a "Get Out the Vote" campaign, highlighted by a colorful poster quoting the late Rabbi Moshe Feinstein on the need for citizen participation in elections.

The future promises even greater Orthodox involvement in American political life. Being Orthodox is not a handicap to full participation. We have just begun to learn how to function effectively. For us, it is not a game or a hobby, but rather a necessity for survival and represents an answer to the question raised in the title of Rabbi Haskel Lookstein's excellent book on World War II American Jewry, "Were We Our Brothers' Keepers?" We are, and we will be.

The writer is a surgeon in Morristown, New York, President of the Hudson Valley Political Action Committee, a large pro-Israel group, a member of the Executive Committee of Aipac, and National Associate Vice President of the Union.



U.S. President Ronald Reagan receiving a gift last Hanukka from Rabbi Abraham Shemtov (second from left), director of American Friends of Lubavitch, and four unidentified rabbis. (APF)

U.S. lay leaders focus on Jewish discord

WASHINGTON (JTA). — Nineteen lay leaders representing a spectrum of U.S. Jewish religious denominations have urged the establishment of programmes to promote intra-Jewish understanding and unity.

In a joint statement last month, the leaders expressed concern that the Jewish "extended family" in the U.S. is threatened by "a mood of acrimonious discord," caused to a great extent by "differences over Jewish conversion and divorce procedures."

The leaders, who had met semi-monthly since November 1985 in a task force organized by the American Jewish Committee, proposed seven strategies to build unity:

"A return to civil discourse among Jews. We must work to lower the decibel level of our internal squabbles."

"Renew a commitment to joint action on a common Jewish agenda, including solidarity with Israel, support and rescue of oppressed Jews... strengthening Jewish education... and seeking a more just American society."

"...the educational programmes of each movement should stress... the factors that unite all Jews and promote mutual respect."

"...encouraging and fostering those who promote understanding and cooperation among Jews."

"...serious consideration for a national 'bet din' (Jewish religious court) with local branches..."

"As a general rule, before a Jewish movement or organization decides on a position or a policy statement, it should consider the effect on fellow Jews and on the unity of the Jewish people."

The convening of local dialogue groups, both lay and rabbinic.

Local AJC chapters nationwide are organizing task forces similar to the one that produced the statement.

THE 19 AJ COMMITTEE signatories were members of national organizations and educational institutions of Conservative, Orthodox, Reconstructionist and Reform Judaism as well as Jewish umbrella organizations.

Among them were Stuart Eizenstat, a former assistant to President Carter and member of the board of the (Conservative) United Synagogue of America; Jacob Stein, former special assistant to President Reagan and past chair of the Conference of Presidents of Major American Jewish Organizations; and Alfred Moses, an AJ Committee national vice-president and a former special adviser to Carter.

Their statement stemmed from their belief that Jews have "a common history and a common destiny... And we share the knowledge that the anti-Semites do not distinguish one kind of Jew from another."

AJ Committee staff member Larry Grossman said lay leaders were invited rather than rabbis because the latter "tend to reflect institutional interests" while "we felt that lay people might have a more objective way of looking at these issues, more down to earth."



A klezmer clarinetist keeping the traditions of Yiddish music alive.

(Joel Finkelman)

Boro Park garage yields long-lost Yiddish music

WORKERS FROM THE National Yiddish Book Centre in Amherst, Massachusetts, have recovered a treasure-trove of almost 85,000 folios of out-of-print Jewish music from a garage in Boro Park, Brooklyn.

The collection is believed to represent the largest single inventory of Yiddish music anywhere in the world.

Virtually all of the music was published by Metro Music, a well-known music publisher on New York's Lower East Side. When Metro Music went out of business in the early 1970s, its entire unsold stock was bought on speculation by a group of private investors. The Metro Music building was eventually demolished, and the collection of sheet music was stored in a succession of New York City locations.

The ownership of the materials finally passed to Sidney Rimmer, a part-time cantor who works as a computer auditor for the City of New York. Rimmer believed that preservation of the music was a mitzva, regardless of its commercial value. With the help of friends, he cleared out the two-car garage behind his home in Boro Park, a pri-

marily Hassidic section of Brooklyn, where he packed away the thousands of folios of sheet music, hoping that someday they would be of interest once again. The materials remained in Rimmer's garage for the next 13 years.

Recently, news of the treasure reached Rabbi Aryeh Gotlieb, of Paramus, New Jersey. A long-time lover of both Yiddish and cantorial music, Gotlieb travelled to Boro Park to investigate. He took one look at Rimmer's garage and immediately recognized the historic significance of the long-lost collection.

Gotlieb phoned Aaron Lansky, executive director of the National Yiddish Book Centre in Amherst, a non-profit organization that has rescued almost a half million unwanted and discarded books during the last seven years.

Lansky, 31, responded immediately to Gotlieb's call. He phoned Rimmer and arranged for the entire collection to be donated to the centre, where it could be properly stored and catalogued. A truck was dispatched to New York, and staff members and student interns worked for two days in the summer

heat emptying the garage, loading the truck, and transporting the sheet music to the centre's 18,000-square-foot Yiddish Book Annex in Holyoke, Mass.

Workers at the Yiddish Book Centre are now sorting the music, entering titles and inventory into a computerized data base. Although cataloguing will not be completed for another two months, hundreds of titles have already been identified.

They include favourites from the Yiddish theatre, work songs and ballads from the *halutzim* in Eretz Yisrael, songs by Yiddish writers such as Moyshe Nadir and Itzik Manger, Yiddish renditions of arias from Italian operas, and liturgical classics by many of the greatest cantors of Europe and the U.S.

The centre has announced plans to distribute thousands of duplicate copies of the sheet music at nominal cost to libraries, universities and the general public.

A complete, annotated catalogue will be available free of charge in early November. Further information can be obtained from Paula Parsky, Bibliographer, National Yiddish Book Centre, Old East Street School, Amherst, MA 01004, U.S.A. (JTA)

Negative Zionist image

Avraham Avi-Hai

IN MANY COUNTRIES the Zionist Organization suffers from a lack of prestige and respect. With the exception of the women's Zionist organizations, it does not occupy a centre-stage role in the communities.

An important reason for this is the multiplicity of Zionist departments and a consequent sense of overlap in its activities. This negative image is enhanced by the perception that *shlim* (emissaries) of various departments seem to "fall across each other" in their daily work. And that perception is bolstered by multiple visits to overseas communities, by heads and directors-general of departments and other senior functionaries.

Actually, the coalition structure of the World Zionist Executive has led to this multiplicity. This has been damaging not only to the world Zionist Organization's image but has also spilled over and affected that of the Jewish Agency. To a great extent this is unfair, since the Agency has only four operative departments: Aliya, Land Settlement, Youth Services, and Project Renewal.

The attitudes described above have been expressed to me time and time again as I meet with the Zionist

activists and fund-raising leaders on every continent, in every Western language, and always with a mounting sense of disaffection.

There is a ray of light. An increasing number of leaders of the World Zionist Organization have recognized the need to limit the spoils system and reduce the number of WZO departments. Recently the Jewish Agency treasurer, Akiva Lewinsky, has spoken of a Zionist Executive consisting of 12 members. In the programme published by the World Confederation of United Zionists in advance of the forthcoming Zionist Congress, the following position was stated: "...the party system in the Zionist Organization — and the politics that go with it — are completely beyond the experience of the great majority of Jews in the Diaspora... the existing structure of the World Zionist Organization, its segmentation and identification with the political party build-up of the Knesset is irrelevant to the Diaspora Jew."

In practical terms, the Confederation officially advocated the smaller Executive consisting of only 10

members. It also gave its unqualified support to implementing the recommendations of the (Justice Moshe) Landau Report on the emissary system.

THE STREAMLINED structure is not merely a technical matter. It is even more than image building. It addresses itself to an essential ingredient.

The positive role of the WZO is in the fields of Zionist education and influence in all Jewish Schools, in increasing both the number of young people coming to Israel and making available to them better, intellectually richer programmes. This role is overshadowed by criticism about the "system." The system is a superstructure that must be peeled away, so the true outline of positive Zionist work may be visible to all.

The time for this has come. If powerful forces such as the World Confederation, the Labour representation and other groups who owe no allegiance to the party system can be forged into an effective front for change, next year's Zionist Congress can provide a new light from Zion on Zionism.

The writer is world chairman of Keren Hayesod.

Ontario upholds school prayer

TORONTO (JTA). — The Supreme Court of Ontario, in a 2-1 vote, has upheld the constitutionality of school prayer. The court held that the daily recitation in many Ontario schools of the Lord's Prayer does not violate the religious freedom of non-Christians or non-believers and is not contrary to Canada's Charter of Rights and Freedoms.

Five parents in Sudbury, Ontario filed a suit arguing that the daily recitation of the Lord's Prayer in schools promotes Christianity over other religions and discriminates against non-Christians and non-believers. Two of the parents are secular Jews, one is a practising Jew, one a Moslem and one a non-practising Christian.

They argued that although regulations of the Sudbury board of education allow children to opt out of prayer, the act of not conforming singles them out and opens them to ridicule and stigmatization.

The parents said the Lord's Prayer impels religious observance and is a Christian, not a non-denominational, prayer. They wanted either to scrap saying the prayer or to allow children a moment of quiet reflection, a practice now common in many schools.

But the court rejected the parents' argument, ruling there was no coercion to say the prayer and added that if a child faces embarrassment as a result of not saying it, "it is nevertheless an embarrassment that will have to be faced throughout life and not just during school years," Justice Dennis O'Leary said in his judgment.

He noted that the Constitution recognizes the supremacy of God, adding that reciting the Lord's Prayer, even if one is not a Christian or is a non-believer, does not deprive a person of his religious freedoms. At best, it amounts to "a minor infringement of freedom of conscience and religion."

The country has no constitutional separation of church and state.

Devout were called to fight Jews

WASHINGTON (JTA). — Although it is already old news in the Arab papers, it has not received coverage in the Jewish press.

This year the four-day Moslem observance of Id-al-Adha fell on August 16-19, marking the end of Ramadan, the 30-day period when the Moslem faithful fast from sunrise to sunset.

The festival is the time of the *hajj*, the pilgrimage to Mecca which every Moslem is enjoined to make at least once in his lifetime, circumstances permitting.

According to the *Saudi Gazette*, 856,718 Moslem pilgrims from 119 countries converged for the *hajj* on Mecca, the holiest of holy sites, and the proceedings went without a hitch.

The most important ritual of the *hajj* is the supplication of the faithful on the Plain of Arafat, where Mohammed himself delivered his

last sermon. Temperatures reached 45 degrees centigrade; ambulances roamed the area to care for sunstroke victims.

The pilgrims' descent to the Plain of Arafat from the height of Mina was supervised by King Fahd himself. In the words of the *Saudi Gazette*, this was to "ensure that everything is running the perfect way."

THE PRINCIPAL sermon of the festival was delivered by Sheikh Abdul Aziz Bin Abdallah Al-Sheikh from the Al-Nimrah Mosque in the Plain of Arafat. The proceedings were broadcast live in Saudi Arabia, Bahrain, Oman and elsewhere. They were also translated into English, French, Urdu, Persian, Indonesian, Somali, Turkish and other languages.

The sheikh urged the devout, who, according to the *Saudi Gazette*, listened with "rapt attention," to

adhere to the Koran and to fear God. "The fear of God by man will have positive effects during his lifetime and hereafter."

"Enemies rose up against the Prophet's (Mohammed's) call, but God made him triumph," the Sheikh's sermon continued.

The Jews are the "enemies" of Moslem unity, the faithful were told. The Jews "always attempt to divide the Moslem people and their united world, so that they can dominate them."

"The animosity of the Jews against this religion and its followers will continue till the Domsday," according to the Sheikh. But, he added, there is a purpose to the struggle: "The Almighty created the conflict between the right and wrong to purify the faith of the believer."

The Jewish World page is edited by Moshe Kohn.

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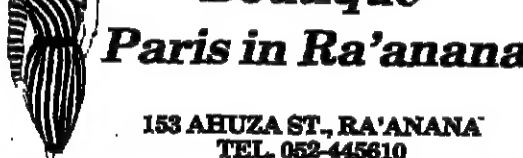
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HEALTH

Tuesday, October 28, 1986 The Jerusalem Post Page Six



Demonstrators in Barcelona seeking free abortion.

(European Pressphoto Agency)

Forty to sixty million a year

Abortion despite the law

ABOUT 40 million to 60 million abortions a year are performed around the world, and 10 million to 25 million of them are illegal, according to a study released earlier this month.

The research also found that nearly a quarter of the world's population lives in countries that essentially ban abortion or allow it only to save the mother's life.

Stanley Henshaw, the report's co-author and deputy research director of the Alan Guttmacher Institute, said the study estimates 30 million to 40 million legal abortions are performed annually, as well as some 10 to 25 million illegal abortions a year. The wide ranges in the figures quoted come from lack of reliable information, he said.

The institute, which supports legal abortion as one means for limiting family size also reports that the

MALCOLM RITTER
New York

world's rate for legal and illegal abortions is between 37 and 55 abortions per 100,000 women in the 15-44 age group.

ABORTIONS are outlawed or permitted only to save a mother's life in nations that comprise about 24 per cent of the world's 4.9 billion people, the study said. A few countries in this category also allow abortions for rape or fetal defect, Henshaw said.

This overall category covers most Moslem countries of Asia, almost two-thirds of the countries of predominantly Roman Catholic Latin America, about half the countries of Africa and three European countries — Belgium, Ireland and Malta.

The Roman Catholic church opposes abortion as murder, and Islam generally holds this view also. However, some Islamic modernists hold that abortion is permissible to save the mother's life.

Another 13 per cent of the population is covered by laws allowing abortion on broader grounds, such as to avert a threat to the mother's health rather than her life.

For another 24 per cent, the laws consider such factors as inadequate income, substandard housing and lack of a husband. West Germany, India, Japan and the United Kingdom are among countries in this category, the study said.

Finally, abortion on request is allowed for 39 per cent of the population, generally in the first trimester of pregnancy. Austria, Cuba, Denmark, France, Italy, Sweden, the Soviet Union and the United States are among countries in

this category, the report said. But "there's no place in the world where abortions don't occur regardless of what the laws are," Henshaw said. Illegal abortions are usually performed by non-medical personnel, especially in Latin American and some Asian countries, he theorized.

He also said abortion rates in Ireland and the Netherlands are similar despite Ireland's ban on abortions, because Irish women have them done in England. In Belgium, abortion clinics operate openly despite an official ban on abortions, he said.

Attitudes toward oral contraception are one important determinant of abortion rates Henshaw said. England and the Netherlands each had "pill scares" about side effects of oral contraceptives, and their abortion rates rose in response, he noted.

Associated Press

THE NEW PILL

A NEW FRENCH drug that can cause a woman to expel a fertilized egg already implanted in the womb by triggering menstruation may be on the market within the next 18 months, according to the World Health Organization (WHO).

The new pill, called RU-486, does not prevent ovulation (as do contraceptive pills) and does not have to be taken shortly after intercourse to be effective (like morning-after pills). Studies indicate that the pill can flush out 90 per cent of the embryo if it is taken within a few weeks of a missed menstrual period. But WHO warns that the pill is not as effective as surgical abortions.

The pill could be taken once a month to stop any pregnancy, but it is too early to tell if it would definitely be effective if used that way. The main danger seems to be an incomplete abortion if the pill is taken too late — leaving parts of the embryo in the womb. Only 60 to 70 per cent of the embryo might be expelled if the pill is taken three or four weeks after the overdue period.

Roussel-Uclaf, the manufacturer, will submit the drug to the French authorities in early 1987 and will request permission to market it a year after that.

WHO tested the new pill among women in nine countries, including five European nations and Singapore, Hong Kong, China and India. The French company has tested 1,000 women, but has not disclosed its results.

THE MAJORITY OF BABIES and toddlers are diapered in plastic-sealed papers, which are very handy but could be dangerous.

An American pediatrician, Dr. Charles Johnson, writes in the journal of the American Society of Otorhinolaryngology, that between 1973 and 1985 there were eight cases of death among U.S. babies due to swallowing of diaper filling.

These diapers are easy to tear not to mention flammable, says John-

son. He recommends that parents never leave their children in paper diapers alone, but dress them in pants so they can't get to the diapers and rip off pieces of filling. No statistics on this danger were available in Israel.

THE RARE CASE of an Italian man who died of insomnia is providing doctors with clues about the parts of the brain that help people fall asleep.

Insomnia is rarely life-threatening, but it caused the death of the 53-year-old man, whose two sisters died from the same thing along with many other relatives over three generations.

According to the *New England Journal of Medicine*, the man had always slept five to seven hours a night, but his insomnia began gradually. He could then manage only two or three hours of sleep a night, and two months later, sleep only an hour a night and was frequently disturbed by vivid dreams, during which he would rise from his bed, stand and give a military salute.

When he was awakened by his family, he said he had dreamt he had attended a coronation. He was put in hospital, his speech became unintelligible and he was unable to do simple tasks. Doctors tried a variety of sleeping pills, but nothing worked. His physical condition failed and he died nine months after the symptoms began.

Doctors found that he suffered degeneration of the thalamus region of the brain and concluded that this part of the organ must play an important part in sleep.

Dr. Manfred Karnovsky of Harvard University wrote in the journal that the case encourages the hope, not only that the abnormality described may point to the involvement in sleep of certain specific cells, but that since the problem was genetic, a specific protein may be identified in causing sleep problems.

He added that genetic studies will

probably reveal new information about a facet of physiology that has long fascinated poets as well as doctors.

WOMEN WHOSE DIET is high in fat and animal protein and low in fibre are more likely to develop breast cancer, according to a study at Tel Aviv University's medical school.

Prof. Baruch Modan, head of the department of epidemiology, and colleagues Flora Lubin and Dr. Yohanan Wax, recently completed a four-year study on nearly 1,000 women with breast cancer.

Comparing them with women who did not have breast cancer according to age, place of residence and length of residence in Israel, the three reached the conclusion about the influence of diet.

It has for years been known that cancer of the colon is much more frequent among people who lack enough fibre in their diet. Prof. Modan hypothesized that it might also be a factor in breast cancer.

The Japanese, who are eating a fattier diet today than in the past, have a growing rate of breast cancer. Hormones also affect the incidence of breast cancer, and this has a cultural aspect as well. The disease varies according to the age of first menstruation, age of delivery of first and last children and the age of onset of menopause.

Childbearing patterns, says Modan, certainly affect statistics of the disease. Fibre and fat affect the production of biliary metabolites, which may in turn affect estrogens which play a role in breast cancer.

Modan wants to use the findings on diet to suggest ways of preventing the disease. In the *Journal of the National Cancer Institute*, Modan suggests that women eat less fat and more fibre — especially fruit and vegetables, including the peels. He says the advice is good for men as well.



Judy Siegel-Itzkovich

THE U.S. SURGEON-GENERAL

recommends more sex education classes in schools as a way to reduce the rising risks of getting Aids, at least until vaccines and effective treatments are developed.

Dr. C. Everett Koop issued a report on Aids that had been requested by President Ronald Reagan. Koop said that Aids is not spread by casual, non-sexual contact. New infections can be prevented if individuals take the responsibility of protecting themselves from exposure to the Aids virus.

Many youth, especially of some minority groups, are not getting enough information about Aids because of their parents' reticence in talking about such subjects.

So far, 26,000 Americans have been diagnosed as having Aids, and 14,900 have died.

Meanwhile, in Munich, a homosexual who offered his sexual services to men and gave 100 of them Aids, will be prosecuted for murder. The man, whose name was barred from publication, knew he had Aids but nevertheless continued to have sex.

The 26-year-old Austrian-born unemployed man used to pick up clients at the railroad station or bars. He kept a journal with the names of his clients. Most of them were businessmen aged 25 to 40. When they were located, most of them were found to have Aids.

The Bavarian justice minister said that if any of them dies, the young man (if still alive) would be tried for murder. Any of them could already sue him for damages.

Health is edited by Amy Levinson

Lifting the lid off Soviet abortions

"YOU PLAYED around, now get yourself out of it!" That was all the help 16-year-old Nadia got from her mother when she finally screwed up courage to tell her that she was pregnant.

So, like hundreds of Soviet girls every week, she found an old woman who "fixed her up." For three days she had a fever; on the fourth she died.

It took a young student, who signs herself simply A. Perevalova, to bring Nadia's case to public notice in a country where a woman's right to abortion is supposedly enshrined in law.

Perevalova wrote to the Moscow youth newspaper, *Moskovskii Komсомолец*.

"What stopped her from going to the hospital, to a doctor?" asked Perevalova. "Why did five women

ANDREW WILSON
Moscow

who, in the past six months, died in one Moscow hospital alone, after illegal abortions, not go to a doctor?"

For an answer, Perevalova herself was sent to sit in abortion clinics and talk with women and girls in the queues. What she found was "a fear of hospitals and the horror of being humiliated."

The first thing a girl sees when she enters the clinic is a poster saying "Mother, don't kill your baby!" There is no religious basis here, merely, it appears, the desire of the state for more manpower.

"Healthy women come to the clinic seeking help, and they are

greeted with the words 'It's not for you. You're already 12 weeks gone.'"

"But it's obvious the woman will go ahead anyway, if that's what she's set her mind on. Is it really so difficult to send her to the hospital immediately, call up the head of the department and say it's urgent?"

"Even if an abortion is really out of the question, the woman is more likely to believe a hospital doctor."

Perevalova phoned the abortion clinic and was told that it opened at nine in the morning. She hurried to be there on time, but had to wait in the reception room a full hour before a nurse shouted through the door: "Who's for pregnancy terminations?"

"Why? Why all this humiliation?" she asks.

ONE OF the other women was a girl

from the provinces who had been felled by her lover because his friends laughed at his dating a girl with glasses. She was told that to have a termination she would have to show her passport.

"That's the kind of girl their indifference drives to the back-street quacks."

At least Perevalova's writing to the newspaper brought forthright words, printed in the same issue, from a Moscow gynecologist, Dr. V. Obmetkov, of Hospital no. 56.

"If only girls knew how to protect themselves, their lives would be much easier. No fear, no queues, no hospital," he says.

What Obmetkov was talking about was the still almost taboo subject of contraception. *London Observer Service*

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Ford, the second largest auto company in the world (after General Motors) surprised the American business and investment community last week when it reported that third-quarter profits had more than doubled to \$693 million from last year's figures.

As a result of two consecutive quarters in which Ford out-earned Wall Street's projections, several analysts have upgraded their ratings on the stock, which had already become the investment community's consensus favourite among the Detroit-based big three auto companies.

At about the same time the profit statement was released to the world, Ford Chairman and Chief Executive Donald Petersen was giving the details to a few dozen automotive analysts at a private briefing in Atlanta.

"Everybody just about fell off their chairs. It was miles higher than anybody anticipated," Shearson Lehman Brothers analyst Michael Luckey says.

Montgomery Securities analyst Ronald Glantz says he "sprung to the phone and raised Ford to the highest ranking" after hearing the numbers.

Several analysts say Ford's success in swelling its profit margins beyond their projections is prompting them to raise their forecasts for the company's 1987 profits. Income this year is virtually certain to outstrip cross-town rival General Motors Corp. and surpass the record \$2.9 billion the company made in 1984, they say.

GM is twice as big as Ford in the U.S., but is mired in a morass of financial, sales and manufacturing difficulties which saddled the industrial giant with a third quarter pre-tax operating loss and a 49 per cent drop in overall profit.

"Ford's strength is a result of correct product decisions and vigilance in controlling costs," says First Boston Corp. auto analyst Gary Glaser. "That's why they're doing so much better."

Analyst Luckey estimates third-quarter earnings would have been even richer, by perhaps \$40 m., had it not been for a lengthy summer strike at Ford's plant in Atlanta where its fast-selling Taurus/Sable mid-sized cars are manufactured.

Today's success is a major reversal from Ford's position at the beginning of the decade, when the company's U.S. business was sinking under the weight of the impact of high oil prices, a deepening recession, the surge in imports, an unsuccessful product lineup and the turmoil from former chairman Henry Ford II's feud with and ultimate firing of company president Lee Iacocca. Between 1980 and 1982, Ford lost more than \$3.2 b. worldwide. And losses from its home U.S. market were even bigger because Ford was enjoying healthy profits during that period in Europe.

Ford management's response to the crisis was to invoke a programme of massive cost-cutting through eliminating thousands of jobs and investing for new generations of cars based on more aerodynamic designs that have caught the fancy of the buying public.

"Ford's cost-cutting has involved increasing plant efficiencies as well as reducing the body count," observes Thomas O'Grady, president of Integrated Automotive Resources, a consulting firm. "It may sound cruel, but if they don't keep doing these things, the cars in the U.S. are all going to be sold by Japanese and Korean companies."

Company Chairman Petersen, according to participants at the Atlanta session, outlined Ford's success in cutting its cost of doing business by \$5 b. since 1980.

Executives also stressed Ford's profit upswing in the past two years from the crowded European market, its growing partnership with the Japanese auto maker Mazda Motor Corp. and the company's increased emphasis on making money from financial services, sources say.

Ford also remains interested in acquiring a large company that could help bolster its overall profits during low points of the auto sales cycle, they say.

Even with an expected weakening of the U.S. auto market next year, analysts expect Ford to turn in a strong earnings performance which could come close to or even exceed the 1986 performance.

But Ford's ebullient financial success could bring problems on the labour front since a new national contract covering more than 110,000 U.S. factory workers is due to be negotiated next September with the United Automobile Workers union.

Petersen, sources say, declined to talk about labour issues at length except to say job security, subcontracting of production to outside suppliers and economics would probably be the key issues.

In view of Ford's \$8.1 b. in cash reserves at the end of the third quarter, executives said economic issues could loom larger with the union, which has not waged a nationwide strike against No. 2 automaker since 1976. (Reuters)

Treasury may seek wage-price accord

By AVI TEMKIN

Post Economic Reporter
Government sources told The Jerusalem Post yesterday that the Treasury would very likely be seeking the Histadrut's approval for a new wage and price package deal.

Meanwhile, Prime Minister Shamir was told by his top economic advisers that the government's highest priority in the coming months would be to spur economic growth through tax cuts. But, they warned, such cuts would require sharp spending cuts by the government.

It was Shamir's first meeting with his economic policy-makers, including Finance Minister Moshe Nissim and Bank of Israel Governor Michael Bruno, since becoming prime minister. No Labour Party members were invited to the gathering.

The kind of wage and price accord Treasury officials are expected to propose to the Histadrut has not been worked out, the sources said. Nonetheless they stressed that some kind of agreement would have to be implemented to enable the government to make the sharp cuts in its budget.

The sources said a wage-price package, which they predicted the

Treasury would propose in the next several weeks, would give the government a freer hand to deal with fiscal issues.

Nissim is scheduled to convene with his aides and top ministry officials at a second budget meeting next Thursday. According to informed sources the meeting will deal with the proposed tax cuts in addition to other measures expected to be taken soon in the capital market. The sources said this meeting should make clear the scope of the proposed reforms in both the tax system and the capital market.

Yesterday's meeting, in which Bruno and Nissim briefed the premier on the economic situation, was also attended by the Treasury and the Finance Ministry heads. No Labour Party figures were invited, sources at the Prime Minister's office said, because of a slip by Nissim, who had neglected to invite his deputy, Adi Amoral, and Economics Minister Gad Ya'acobi.

Shamir's economic adviser, Amos Rubin, said after the meeting that no decisions were taken, and that deliberations would continue after the Treasury completes the first round of internal consultations over the next fiscal year's budget.

Shipyards, union make deal

By YA'ACOV FRIEDLER

Jerusalem Post Reporter

HAIFA. — The government-owned Israel Shipyard received another reprieve yesterday, after its court-appointed receiver withdrew his request for the liquidation of the company in the Jerusalem district court.

Amram Blum dropped the request after reaching a compromise agreement with the Histadrut to ensure industrial peace in the yard.

Last week the yard's general manager turned down a \$500,000 job from Zim Navigation Co. to repair a ship for fear that unrest in the yard would make it impossible to complete the work within the 30 days Zim had demanded.

Yesterday, sources said they hoped the work of reconstructing the Zim freighter Palmah would be carried out after all.

Under the agreement Work's Committee Secretary Michel Almalich, who was blamed for work stoppage earlier this month, will not be dismissed but is standing down from his committee job. The yard's labour agreement is to be amended to empower the management to summarily dismiss without compensation any worker who stops work or incites a work stoppage.

Dead Sea Works conveyor completed

By LIOIRA MORIEL

Jerusalem Post Reporter
BEERSHEBA. — On schedule and at below projected cost, the Dead Sea Works' conveyor belt will begin trial runs next January, the company reported this week.

The belt will carry potash from Sdom to a railway link in the Rotem plain. Today some 6,000 tons of the potash a day is trucked up from the Dead Sea, creating congestion on the narrow winding road.

New Eilat airport wins ministry okay

A decision in principle to move Eilat's airports 11 kilometres north of the city, to Ein Evrona, was made by Transport Minister Haim Corfu in a meeting yesterday in Jerusalem with Eilat Mayor Rafi Hochman.

The proposed airport would take flights now landing at the city's airfield in the centre of town as well as those of larger planes now landing at Ovda airport 40 kilometres north of Eilat.

Corfu promised Hochman that the Transport Ministry would aid the project in every way possible and ask the Airports Authority to give it top priority.

EXPANSION. — Some \$800,000 will be invested to expand the Hamat Gader ancient Roman baths and alligator farm.

Tel Aviv Stock Exchange

MARKET STATISTICS

Indices:

General Share Index	118.51 -0.32%
Non-Bank Index	153.90 -0.95%
Non-Bank	103.78 +0.11%
Insurance	177.58 -1.50%
Commerce, Services	186.85 -0.39%
Real Estate	194.72 -1.17%
Industrials	138.69 -0.52%
Textiles	187.87 -1.22%
Metals	143.39 -0.09%
Electronics	95.73 +0.41%
Chemicals	132.88 -0.24%
Industrial Invest.	152.17 -1.33%
Investment Cos.	146.57 -1.73%
General Bond Index	112.38 +0.07%
Index-linked Bonds	114.37 +0.10%
Fully-linked	116.17 +0.16%
Partially-linked	113.43 +0.04%
Dollar-linked Bonds	98.56 -0.07%
Short-term 0-2 yrs	110.84 +0.06%
Medium-term 2-5 yrs	111.83 +0.05%
Long-term 5+ yrs	108.30 +0.06%

Turnovers:

Shares - total	NIS 11,188,200
Arrangement	NIS 2,142,100
Non-bank	NIS 9,046,100
Bonds - total	NIS 3,322,300
Index-linked	NIS 1,383,800
Dollar-linked	NIS 1,938,500
Treasury Bills	NIS 979,000
Share Movements:	
Advances	100 (145)
Declines	14 (17)
of which 5%+	2 (2)
"buyers only"	187 (12)
of which 5%+	28 (22)
"sellers only"	5 (1)
Unchanged	98 (92)
Trading Halt	41 (41)
Bond Market Trends:	
Index-linked:	
3% fully-linked	Stable/rises to 1%
4.25% fully-linked	Stable/rises to 1%
80% linked	Stable
Double-linked	Stable
Dollar-linked:	
Admon	Minor fluctuations
Rimor	Minor fluctuations
Gilboa	Minor fluctuations
For. Curr. denominated	Stable
Treasury Bills (annual yield)	19.55-20.80%
Arrangement yields:	
IDB ord.	16.78%
Unid. 0.1	16.78%
Discount A	16.78%
Mizrahi r.	16.78%
Hapoalim r.	16.84%
General A	16.84%
Leumi stock	16.61%
Fin. Trade 1	16.76%

SELECTED PRICE QUOTATIONS

Name Price Volume % '000NIS change

Commercial Banks

(not part of "arrangement")

Maritime 1102 5014 -7.9

General non-arr. 22760 29 +0.4

First Int'l 3537 773 -0.4

RBI 4200 1128 -5.3

Commercial Banks

(part of "arrangement")

IDB 78958 378 +0.5

Union 0.1 58750 328 +0.4

Discount 100820 143 +0.2

Mizrahi 32490 620 -

Hapoalim r 53770 871 -

General A 138940 25 +0.4

Leumi 0.1 34180 1022 -

Fin. Trade 48230 -

Mortgage Banks

Leumi Mort. r 5030 181 -1.2

Dev. Mort. 2135 1230 -4.0

Mishkan r 2280 1014 +1.3

Tefaher r 14000 104 -

Mervat r 8000 235 -4.3

Financial Institutions

Agric. C no trading no trading

Int. Dev. DD no trading no trading

Clal Leasing 0.1 17500 18 -3.5

Insurance

Ararat 0.1 r 1105 742 -8.3

Hasehah r 317 34222 -5.1

Phoenix 0.1 815 504 -1.7

Hanielmar 7070 100 -

Menorah 1 2100 100 -

Sahar r 6880 252 +7.8

Zion Hold. 1 8350 2 -0.1

Trade & Services

Mair Ezra 7550 497 +8.0

Supersol 2 6210 1840 -5.3

Delek r 3200 1042 -

Lightstar 14700 89 +5.0

Cold Storage 2180 270 -

Dor Hotels 1880 424 -

Yarden Hotel 2930 55 -

Hilon 1 24020 39 -0.4

Team 1 1710 455 -2.6

Real Estate, Building and Agriculture

Acorn 779 10270 -3.6

Elion 524 19411 -4.7

Africa Inc. 0.1 36472 32 -0.3

Danimar 4695 409 +0.1

Prop. & Bldg. 2760 2288 -1.5

Beyside 1 4021 40 -4.3

ILDC r 56200 184 -1.3

Resco r no trading no trading

Mehadrin 7840 245 -2.1

Hadarim 1230 2838 -14.1

Industrials

Dubek b 3655 735 -0.3

Pri-Ze 1 no trading no trading

Sunfront 9700 143 -0.7

Elita 17250 206 -2.0

Adgar 519 18629 +3.5

Argaman r 13200 55 -4.3

Delta G 1 2880 2105 -1.7

Maquetta 1 4108 b.o.1 +5.0

Eagle 1 13645 120 -3.5

Polgar 3650 989 -0.2

Schollerline 14100 56 -6.9

Rogovin 3349 436 -1.5

Urdu 0.1 r 7450 146 -3.2

Is. Can Co. 1 2349 1989 -0.0

Zion Cables 2300 1155 -0.0

Peckor Steel 10894 s.o.1 -4.9

Elbit 385500 19 +0.8

Elron 282000 53 +2.5

Art 29932 286 -

Clal Electronics 1980 1555 +1.5

Sapronik 1 1831 185 -2.6

T.A.T. 1 no trading no trading

Ackerstein 1 833 4923 -4.8

Ager 5 17700 115 -1.1

Alliance 2800 320 -2.3

Rimor 3520 186 -

General A 8600 20 +0.2

Hafila Chem. 389 12791 +0.3

Teva r 7080 3013 -2.6

Dead Sea r 4400 1836 -

Fetrochem. 523 8772 -

Neca Chem. 6970 1070 -0.3

Fruitaron 12800 29 +3.2

Hedera Paper 238500 138 -

Central Trade 8000 282 -0.9

Koor p 6200000 2 +0.5

Clal Ind. 1369 21817 -2.1

Investment Companies

IDB Dev. r 4110 2768 -2.1

Elam 3260 1127 -1.2

Ait 1 240 3350 +2.6

Gabalet 1549 82 -0.7

Israel Corp. 1 7680 526 -2.0

Wolfson r 126489 1 -1.2

Hapoalim Inv. 5830 656 -1.2

Leumi Invest. 2400 4580 -1.8

Discount Invest. 2400 4580 -1.8

Mizrahi Invest. 14100 31 -

Clal 10 848 5308 -1.8

Landeco 0.1 5325 18 -8.7

Pama 0.1 9108 17 -2.0

Oil Exploration

Paz Oil Expl. 18000 40 -

J.O.E.L. 2840 1215 -

Abbreviations:

a.o. sellers only b. buyers only

s.o. sellers only r. registered

FINANCIAL DATA

ISRAEL, EUROPE, U.S.

ISRAEL MONEY MARKETS

SHEKEL INTEREST RATES

PRIME BORROWING RATE: 1.58% per month

Unlinked Deposit (Annual Rates)

	Last Updated	Tapas	Pakam 7-Day	Pakam 30-Day
LEUMI	27.10	7-17.75%	8-15.50%	9-19.50%
HAPAOALIM	25.9	8-15%	10-15.75%	12-14.50%
DISCOUNT	17.10	8-15.50%	8-17%	14-19.00%
MIZRAHI	8.5	8-16%	8-17%	3.250
FRST INTL	17.10	10-17%	11-17.20%	13-15.50%

Rates vary according to size of deposit.

(Tapas: demand deposit paying daily interest.

Pakam: fixed-term deposit available from 7 to 60 days.)

PATAH — FOREIGN CURRENCY DEPOSIT RATES

(October 27)

MINIMUM DEP 3-MONTHS 6-MONTHS 12-MONTHS

USD (\$100,000) 5.375 5.375 5.525

STG (£100,000 pounds) 9.875 9.875 9.750

DMK (100,000 marks) 3.750 3.750 3.875

SFR (50,000 francs) 3.125 3.250 3.250

YEN (3,000,000 yen) 3.375 3.375 3.375

Rates vary according to size of deposit and are subject to change.

SHEKEL FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES (October 27)

CURRENCY AND TRANSFERS BANKNOTES Rep.

Currency basket 1 1.4770 1.4850 Buy Sell 1.4870

U.S.A. Dollar 1 1.4780 1.4882 1.45 1.52 1.4895

Deutschmark 1 0.7289 0.7350 0.71 0.75 0.7312

Pound Sterling 1 2.0821 2.1080 2.04 2.13 2.0962

French Franc 1 0.2219 0.2246 0.21 0.23 0.2237

Japanese Yen 100 0.9228 0.9340 0.90 0.95 0.9289

Dutch Florin 1 0.8426 0.8505 0.83 0.88 0.8473

Swiss Franc 1 0.8

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Playing games

WHETHER OR NOT there is anything much to the story peddled to the London *Sunday Times* by Mordechai Vanunu about nuclear arms production in Israel, the feeding of such information to a foreign newspaper by a former employee is, regardless of motive, a grave crime. Israel would under law be entitled to take steps leading to Vanunu's apprehension so that he could be duly interrogated, tried and, if found guilty, punished.

According to *Newsweek* magazine Vanunu has in fact been lured back home from London for that very purpose. John McKnight, an Anglican churchman from Sydney who says he helped convert Vanunu when he was in Australia last summer, has arrived in Jerusalem demanding explanations about his "noble" friend's whereabouts, and calling on the premier to let him see Vanunu.

Israel owes Rev. McKnight no explanation and the premier is surely under no obligation to arrange a meeting for him with Vanunu, assuming the latter is in the country.

But the question is whether Yitzhak Shamir may not owe it to the people of Israel to be more forthcoming in the matter of Vanunu. Old precedents for the secret jailing, interrogation and trial of persons who committed grave security offences, followed by their secret incarceration, are not only extremely few, they are also wholly inapplicable. In the case of Vanunu, who did what he did almost literally in full view of the whole world, tight secrecy about his whereabouts is not a viable alternative.

The Prisons Service spokesman must be assumed to have told the truth when he said that Vanunu "is not being held in a Prisons Service jail."

But the spokesman of the Prime Minister's Office was not believable and making a fool of the premier, when he protested on Sunday that "we do not know anything about this matter." Surely the one thing Mr. Shamir must be assumed to know - he is the civilian boss of the Shin Bet again, isn't he - is whether Vanunu is or is not in Israel. The pretence of "not knowing" may void the need of explaining how Vanunu was brought here, if he was. But it also might undercut Israel's credibility.

Telling obvious, and therefore, stupid, lies is neither a viable political option, nor a patriotic duty.

Beauty at bay

ALL OVER the world the environment has lately become a battleground on which guardians of the primordial green are pitted against promoters of economic growth. Even the terms of the traditional debate between socialism and capitalism are being affected by the argument that with acid rain threatening ancient forests and nuclear wastes civilization itself, economic growth might as well be cut down to zero.

So far, this controversy has touched Israel only peripherally. There is hardly any disagreement in this country that natural beauty should be preserved by all available means, but without arresting industrial and agricultural development. Now, however, this fine general principle is being put to a severe test over the use of the rippling waters of the Dan River - in an area of the far north that is probably Israel's most outstanding beauty spot - for irrigation, drinking and hydroelectric power.

The Nature Protection Society, backed up by the Nature Reserves Authority, contends that five brooks fed by the Dan are in danger of drying up, and in effect dying out together with the fauna and flora all around them, because too much water is being diverted from the Dan for development purposes. If present plans are not drastically scaled down, the environmentalists warn, the ecological structure of some 20 square kilometres of terrestrial glory will be irretrievably destroyed.

It all started, rather oddly, some six years ago on a note of harmony between nature lovers and committed developers. An agreement was reached at the time that a small amount of water would be diverted from the Dan to meet the farming and drinking needs of some twenty Upper Galilee settlements and the town of Kiryat Shmona, while leaving enough of it to keep the five streams flowing.

Almost as an afterthought, a hydroelectric power station was also later thrown in for good measure, at the cost of \$1.6 million, but on the understanding that there would be no additional drainage of water from the Dan. The understanding was reached with the NRA; the NPS now says it would have opposed the idea had it been duly informed in time. But it only learned of the scheme when construction of the power plant was already under way.

Since then, in any case, so both the NPS and the NRA insist, there has been a gradual but steady erosion of the water allocation to the five streams, with the apparent collusion of the Agriculture Ministry's Water Commissioner, and with disastrous results for the entire fluvial landscape in the affected region.

Loud public protests by the environmentalists earlier this month, which drew national attention, focused largely on the power plant. Although its generating capacity is pitifully small, and despite the fact that it lay idle most of this past droughty year, the argument is that the interests of the plant cannot be reconciled with those of the environment, even as a tourist attraction.

The closure of the plant, it is contended, would not undercut Upper Galilee's economic prospects, even if it involved some monetary loss.

In rebuttal, the developers suggest, first, and reasonably enough, that the new system of supplying water for irrigation and drinking is less wasteful than the previous method whereby kibbutzim and moshavim would siphon off water from the Dan for their individual needs; and, secondly, and more questionably, that under the proposed new allocations sufficient amounts of water would be left to maintain a moderate flow in three of the five streams, if two are allowed to dry out.

The adamant opposition of the environmentalists to what they view as a rotten new compromise seems to rest on the fear that by yielding so much as another inch they will prove traitors to the cause of nature preservation. That fear must be shown to be utterly groundless before any further action is taken that might - just might - lead to the irreparable loss of an inestimable national treasure.

POSTSCRIPTS

PS CHINESE scientists are attempting to breed the purple-belly mosquito, a breed they say has no appetite for humans but consumes an average 17 insects a day during its growing period.

The official Xinhua News Agency quotes Lu Baolin, professor of the medical college of the People's Liberation Army, as saying the beneficial bug was first found in rural Sichuan province in southwest China.

He said such a mosquito can be useful to China, which has more than 200 types of mosquitoes, one-tenth of the world's total. Chinese in many parts of the country must sleep under netting and use repellent to keep mosquitoes away.

Lu said the large mosquito eats insects while in its larva to pupa stage. After that, it consumes the juice of bamboo leaves and syrup.

He said the U.S. and India are also studying the purple-belly mosquito.

Room to maneuver for Peres and Rabin

Shlomo Avineri

IT IS difficult to foresee how the government headed by Yitzhak Shamir will function, apart from expecting some nuances, especially on the level of public rhetoric, to shift. Yet it is highly unlikely that major changes will occur. Those who basically disliked the national unity government will continue to dislike it; those who gave it qualified approval under the circumstances caused by the 1984 electoral stalemate, will probably not have much cause to change their minds.

The reasons for this have to do with a number of factors, some institutional and some personal.

The institutional factors are obvious: This is a coalition government, not a presidential one. When the coalition is made up of two evenly balanced blocs, the powers of the prime minister - as Peres learned - are rather heavily circumscribed.

Furthermore, the coalition agreement of 1984, which ensured that neither Labour nor Likud could really make its own West Bank policies, will continue in force. Likud may now try to set up the few settlements which were agreed upon. We may expect heightened rhetoric about a more sustained settlement effort on the West Bank, and already existing settlements will be "inaugurated" with a lot of pomp and circumstance. But the basic condition remains that just as under Peres the government did not have a mandate to seriously negotiate over the West Bank and Gaza, so now it does not have a mandate for the Likud policy of a massive settlement effort.

BUT BEYOND these institutional factors, there is the question who is in charge of what. Since Yitzhak Rabin stays on as minister of defence, the issues of war and peace are firmly in the hand of a highly

popular Labour minister. Whatever Shamir and Sharon may think or wish, any decision to escalate militarily is not in their hands.

Likewise, as minister of defence, Rabin remains responsible for the administration of the West Bank and Gaza. This means that the slow, but ultimately very significant, devolution of power in the territories will go on.

More local Palestinian Arab mayors will be appointed, the day-to-day links with Jordan will be augmented (at the expense of the PLO), the restoration of a local banking system will continue, as will the moves to create a more viable local economy. In other words, laying the groundwork for a future Jordanian-Palestinian option will go on.

There is no doubt that Shamir as prime minister will not pursue the kind of international dialogue which characterized Peres's term and which contributed so much to the rehabilitation of Israel's international image.

Outwardly it appears that as foreign minister, Peres will have a much more limited scope of activities.

But Peres can be expected to be a very active foreign minister. Coming to the Prime Minister's Office, where he earned international respect from governments and the media, Peres will undoubtedly continue to be highly visible. It will be to Peres, rather than Shamir, that the foreign media will turn for their information and interviews and the international "voice of Israel" will continue to be Peres's voice.

Certainly, some of the crucial ave-

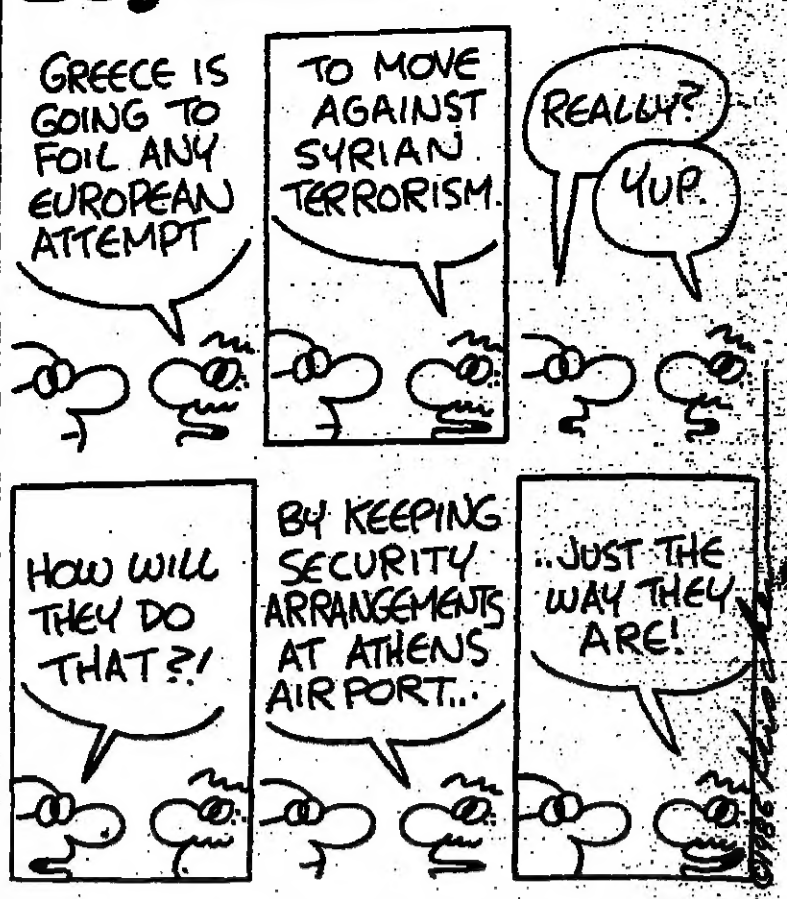
nues of foreign policy will continue to attract Peres's energies. The cordial and friendly relations he was able to establish with the United States, and especially with Secretary of State George Shultz, will continue to be channelled through the foreign ministry. The same applies to contacts with Western Europe, where Peres made a major impact during his two years as prime minister.

While Peres was not as successful as he expected to be with his policies vis-à-vis Egypt and Jordan, there is no doubt he will continue his initiatives, both publicly and behind closed doors. Little progress was made with regard to normalization with Egypt, but the efforts will be directed by the foreign ministry, and whatever contacts do exist with King Hussein will be maintained by Peres. The same applies to Morocco and some other countries, and it would be rather difficult for Shamir to prevent it.

Peres will continue to push for a rapprochement with the Soviet Union and other Communist countries - and the natural address for such attempts is the foreign ministry. The same applies to the endeavours to renew diplomatic relations with black African nations. And a more restrained relationship with South Africa will also be apparent, as some of Peres's closest advisers have urged him to distance Israel from apartheid even further than he has done until now.

IN SHORT, both in Israel and abroad, the image of Israel's foreign policy will very much focus on Shimon Peres. Given his activism, he will be a very visible and articulate foreign minister. Despite some of the mistakes Peres made in handling a number of personal issues on entering the foreign ministry, Peres is surrounded by a highly qualified and

Dry Bones



action-oriented staff, both Peres's own nominees, as well as the permanent ministry staff, who will see to it that their minister will be perceived as being the senior partner in directing Israel's foreign affairs.

The question, of course, arises as to whether the Likud will not try to torpedo such a configuration. On the rhetorical level, this will undoubtedly happen. Shamir, Sharon, Arens and Ronnie Milo can be expected to make some very hawkish statements at regular intervals, but these will not change the basic direction of the foreign and defence policies. Shamir himself has a vested interest in the survival of the government, for in the case of early elections, his own position within the Likud will be challenged.

This gives Labour, and especially Peres, much room to maneuver. It is up to the two senior Labour ministers to maximize their freedom of action. They may occasionally be challenged, but basically they cannot be stopped.

It is up to both Peres and Rabin to use this relatively broad area of freedom to ensure that the change in the prime ministership will not be a change in policies. They must lay the groundwork for Israel's future policies, ensuring that no options should be closed and that Israel does not return to the claustrophobic policies of the Begin era.

The writer is a professor of political science at the Hebrew University and served as director-general of the foreign ministry in the Rabin government.

Heart of the conflict: the land of the Jews

Yosef Green

land, long before they actually occupied and settled on the land. The command to Abraham to leave Mesopotamia and go to Canaan preceded the conquest of Joshua's time by centuries. What is more, no people in the annals of human history, with the exception of the Jewish people, acknowledges that there is a condition, an essential prerequisite, for remaining on the land, namely obedience to God's laws.

This condition is spelled out from the very outset, not when Bnei Israel crossed the Jordan River, but in the days of Abraham, who crossed over the Euphrates into Canaan. In Gen. 18:19 we read: "And they shall keep the way of the Eternal, to do righteousness and judgment, that the Eternal may fulfill His promise to Abraham regarding Eretz Israel as an inheritance for all generations."

And when Bnei Israel lost possession of the land and were sent into exile it was clear, perfectly clear, that because of our sins we were scattered to the far corners of the earth and we must therefore examine our deeds and search our souls so as to atone for the transgressions which brought about the tragedy of Galut, of our alienation from our land. Indeed, unique in the history of the nations, is the Jewish people's bond to Eretz Israel - this land on which the Emperor Hadrian imposed the name "Palestine."

EVEN during the 1,800 years, from the Bar-Kochba revolt in 132 until the rise of the third Jewish commonwealth in 1948, when non-Jews as well as Jews referred to Eretz Israel as "Palestine," it was the Jewish heritage that stood in bold relief. From the redaction of the Mishna and compilation of the Jerusalem Talmud to the Midrashim and pivvutim and the Shulhan Aruch, which were composed in Eretz Israel.

Moreover, the Jewish presence in Eretz Israel, even during these 18 centuries of foreign domination, was

maintained by an uninterrupted flow of visitors and settlers. Jews in the Middle Ages were prepared to hazard every conceivable danger and deprivation in order to reach the Holy Land. Many never made it, but love for Eretz Israel imbued them with the irresistible desire to set out on so perilous a journey.

In 1810, an aliyah group, disciples of the Vilna Gaon, reached their long-awaited destination, and one of the group described his feelings in these words: "Truly, how marvellous it is to live in the good land! Truly, how wonderful it is to love our land... In ruin there is none to compare with her... desolate there is none to equal her... precious are her ashes and her stones..." (Igrot Eretz Israel p. 46)

Eretz Israel, or Palestine as it was known has always been identified, by the civilized world, as the land of the Jews. In Britain from 1830 to the 1880s there was a Christian movement for the restoration of the Jews to their ancient homeland. An impressive array of statesmen and churchmen vigorously advocated opening the way for the restoration of Zion, and a good many practical projects were initiated. During the course of that lengthy campaign in England, nobody - not an Arab, not a Palestinian, not even a Christian anti-Semite - called out, "Stop! That land belongs to the Palestinians."

Prior to the renewal of Jewish independence in 1948, the name "Palestine" was associated with the Jewish people and the Zionist cause almost exclusively. The Anglo-Palestine Bank was the Zionist bank, forerunner of Bank Leumi. Keren Hayesod was called in English the United Palestine Appeal, and when Gershon Agron, editor of *The Palestine Post*, wrote an article for the Zionist periodical, *New Pal-*

estine, he entitled it "The Viewpoint of a Palestinian." It was only after the establishment of the State of Israel, when Jews dropped the term "Palestine" that Arab politicians pounced on the patent that transformed them into Palestinians, "since time immemorial."

WITH THE help of vengeful anti-Semitic propagandists and journalists from the West, Arab claims were inflated and fabricated, while the truth was distorted. A myth was forged. By 1974, no one in the UN batted an eye (except of course the Arab representative) when Yasser Arafat told the General Assembly: "Arab people were engaged in farming and building, spreading culture throughout the land for thousands of years, setting an example in the practice of freedom of worship and acting as the faithful guardians of the holy places of all religions."

How strange that these same Palestinian Arabs who, according to Arafat were rooted to their land for thousands of years, fled their homes in 1948 by the tens of thousands (in Jaffa, in Haifa and in Jerusalem), instead of joining the invading Arab armies. Glubb Pasha, the British Commander of the Arab Legion in Jordan, had this to say: "Arab villages were frequently abandoned before they were even threatened by the progress of the war." In the course of time, the Arab leadership realized that these refugees could be used as a weapon against Israel. Hence the charge "Zionist Jews have plun-

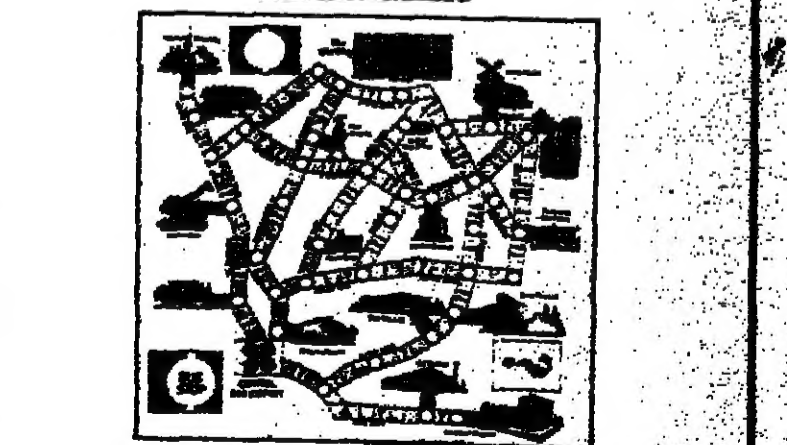
dered and robbed Palestinian Arabs of their land and their property." The Arab world, to this very day, refused to absorb these refugees in their countries: instead they demand that Israel resettle them, because as Gamal Abdel Nasser himself asserted: "If these Arabs return to Israel, Israel will cease to exist."

WE ARE fooling ourselves if we think that the charge "you are usurpers" is the emotionally charged cry only of the PLO. In the words of the former Egyptian minister of state for foreign affairs, Butrus Ghali, "Palestine is the heart of the Arab homeland, before it is the homeland of the Palestinians." In Arab history, 1948 is known as the "year of the disaster." Unfortunately, this disastrous situation will be our daily bread, theirs and ours, as long as the Arabs cling to the notion, rooted in Arab history and woven into the very fabric of the Islamic faith, that there is absolutely no place for a Jewish State in an Arab sea, which extends from the Persian Gulf to the Atlantic Ocean and from Turkey's southern border to the southern border of the Sudan.

As long as the Arab world continues to cry, "you are robbers," no solution will appear on the horizon for the Arab-Israeli conflict. Once the PLO and their partners in the Rejectionist Front fully recognize the legitimate and historic rights of the Jewish people to their ancestral homeland, a solution may yet emerge during our lifetime. A solution which holds the promise of peace and prosperity for our two people linked by both history and geography. Until then we have no choice but to remain strong and vigilant.

Dr. Yosef Green is rabbi of the Jerusalem centre of the World Council of Synagogues.

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READERS' LETTERS

JEWISH NOBEL PRIZE RECIPIENTS

To the Editor of *The Jerusalem Post* Sir, - There is something symbolic in the combination of the names of the joint recipients of the 1986 Nobel Prize for Medicine: Dr. Stanley Cohen and Dr. Rita Levi Montalcini.

Since the inception of the much coveted Nobel Prizes in 1901, some 450 awards have been made, of which 18 per cent went to recipients of Jewish origin. In view of the fact that the Jewish people constitute less than 0.1 per cent of the world population, this is an amazing record that no other nation comes near to achieving.

The first Jew to win the prize was Dr. Paul Ehrlich, in 1908, the pioneer of immunology and chemotherapy. First Jews of German origin stood in the front line of recipients. Later on, Jewish sci-

tists, statesmen and authors working in the U.S. dominated the list. As of 1969, economics were added to the list of prizes and seven Jewish economists distinguished themselves.

The reason for putting these facts on record is that, in most lexicons and encyclopedias, the Jewish origin of famous persons is not mentioned. Thus, Einstein is an American physicist born in Germany and Yasha Heifetz is an American violinist born in Russia. The argument supporting this practice is that the religion of non-Jews is also not given. However, as a consequence, our tremendous contribution to world culture is hardly given the recognition it deserves. I think this omission ought to be corrected.

ELIYAHU TAL
Tel Aviv.

PRAISE FOR REPORTER

To the Editor of *The Jerusalem Post* Sir, - I have just returned home after attending the congress of the World ORT Union in Jerusalem. I had the pleasure of meeting and being interviewed by your reporter, Ernie Meyer. His article appeared in your edition of September 25. This is one of the rare occasions on which I have been quoted with complete

accuracy in a balanced article which showed intelligent understanding of the subject-matter.

The general reporting of the ORT Congress was quite outstanding and a talking point amongst the 450 people attending it.

R.J. GOLDSTONE,
Judge of the Supreme Court
Johannesburg.

LAWLESSNESS

To the Editor of *The Jerusalem Post* Sir, - It is amazing how some Israelis want to make this country a land of lawlessness when it comes to dealing with the Arabs. Paul Eidelberg in a letter to *The Jerusalem Post* of October 10, calls on President Herzog to grant amnesty to our imprisoned Jewish terrorists and claims they are "unjustly incarcerated."

These members of the Jewish underground are not unjustly incarcerated. They are in prison because they threw bombs on the campus of an Arab college and killed a number of students, and because they placed bombs in the cars of Arab mayors and blew off their legs.

Murder and maiming are not "unjust" causes for keeping people in prison. Or does Eidelberg want to imply that killing and maiming is not unjust, as long as it is done to Arabs?

JEROME HALPER
Tel Aviv.

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